THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

MANCHESTER is getting wise. Some of the cotton lords, we observe, propose to establish mills in Bombay. A company has been projected called "the Manchester and Bombay Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited." We give the following extract from the prospectus of the new Company for the information of those of our countrymen, who may think of investing their capital in this branch of trade:

"The object of the Manchester and Bombay Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, is to erect and work Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay or other parts of India.

The only extra cost for erecting cotton-spinning machinery in Bombay is that represented by the cost of packing the Machinery, and the Freight, Marine Insurance, and the Landing Charges thereupon betwixt Liverpool and Bombay, amounting in all to a first additional cost of about 30 per cent.

The Directors believe that a modern Mill, honestly and skilfully managed, ought to pay 40 to 50 per cent. per annum profit, and at all times a minimum profit of 30 per cent. per annum may be fairly expected on Mills in India. Taking the basis of raw material in Bombay at 5d. per lb., the homeward and return charges amount to 65 per cent. on the raw material; for instance, the price of good Cotton in Bombay is 5d. per lb., the homeward charges amount to 1¼d. per lb., but the return charges on the Yarn spun therefrom amount to about 2d. per lb., total 3¼d. per lb. on what cost originally 5d. per lb. in Bombay; therefore Lancashire fabrics have to compete against an advantage of 3¼d. per lb., or 65 per cent. on the cost of the Cotton secured to the Bombay mill from spinning on the spot.

The enormous field there is for the erection of Mills in India, will be apparent from the fact that from a fourth to fifth of the Cotton productions of Great Britain find their market in India, and there is no reason why the whole of these productions should not be manufactured in India, where labour costs only about onefourth of similar labour in England, whilst India has the raw Cotton on the spot, and 250,000,000 of human beings as a Home Trade Market to take off her fabrics.

The public are reminded that if the Import Duty on English goods into India be removed, the Export Duty of 3 per cent. on India made goods must also necessarily be removed, in which case an Export Trade of India manufactured goods would follow, thus giving Mills in India a Foreign Trade as well as a Home Trade.

It is found that Cotton worked in the unpressed state, as is customary in Bombay, makes a much fuller and better bodied Yarn and Cloth than Cotton which has undergone heavy hydraulic pressure, necessitated in baling all Cotton destined for England; also when the Cotton is worked in the unpressed state, the shell and dirt separate more readily from the fibre.

The above Company having been registered, and a fair amount of shares having already been subscribed, the Directors, who are all practical Spinners or Manufacturers, having had long experience in working their own Cotton Mills, in England, are now determined, with the least possible delay, to secure the land, and press forward the speedy erection and subsequent working of the Company's Mill in Bombay, to contain 40,000 spindles.

The arrangement of the Machinery will be such as to enable the Company to spin 40's Mule, so largely consumed in India, and to spin counts of Yarn suitable for manufacturing Shirtings, neither of which have hitherto been made in Bombay, although they form perhaps the two heaviest items exported from England to India. Notwithstanding that the machinery (of newest description) will be arranged to spin and weave the finer numbers of yarns and goods capable of being produced from India Cotton, the Directors reserve to themselves full discretion to make and vary, from time to time, whatever class of goods they deem most advantageous to the Company's interests.

There can be no fear of Cotton Mills being overdone in India, as the present number of spindles in only about 700,000 and 6,000 power-looms, whilst the Cotton Yarns and Goods now exported from Great Britain to India, it is estimated keep employed 6,000,000 spindles 85,000 power-looms."

The facts set forth above, though perhaps exaggerated as they usually are in prospectuses of this kind, they are certainly deserving of study.

THE RUSSIAN WORLD states that the Minister of Public Instruction intends to make the English language a subject of compulsory study in the gymnasiums for young ladies.

CERTAIN samples of gold-quartz have been sent to Madras from Mysore, which show an out-turn of 17 penny-weight of gold to the ton. This is a quantity so great that the statement seems almost too good to be true. In Australia, a yield of 5 penny weights to the ton is considered very good.

THE TIMES' correspondent at Berlin stated that the Russian Government is believed to contemplate forming a commercial road through the Yunnan Provinces of the Chinese Empire which the Calcutta Government has been so long desirous to reconnoitre. Co-operation with England, and if necessary the coercion of China, seem to be advocated in influential quarters at St. Petersburg.

A LETTER from St. Petersburg in the *Baltic Gazette* says that the discontent among the Cossacks of the Ural continues, and the General Krzyanovski, the Governor General at Orenburg, has been obliged to give up his projected journey to the steppes of Turgaisk and Uralsk owing to the disturbed state of the district. The Russian papers attribute the disturbances to the new military law.

THE INDU PRAKASH contains the following notice:

Notice is hereby given that the connexion of the undersigned with the *Indu-parkash* Press and Newspaper as Proprietor and Editor has ceased from the first day of September Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-five.

Janardan Sakharam Gadgil.

Mr. Gadgil conducted the paper with great ability and boldness.

ACCORDING to the *Times of India* there are altogether 79 presses in the Bombay Presidency. They are distributed as follows:—Bombay has 44 presses, and has issued 477 works; the Deccan has 13 presses, and has issued 110 works; Guzerat has 17 presses, and has issued 87 works; the Southern Mahratta Country has 3 presses, and has issued 21 works. This analysis also proves the very low literary activity of the Canarese part of the Presidency and of Sindh. Of the total number of works, 499 are printed, and the remaining 202 are lithographed.

TUESDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER.

STRANGE revelations are reported to have been made by a Commission of Enquiry into the Treasury Department at the Cape of Good Hope. A member of the Legislative Council is reported to be seriously implicated.

THE FOLLOWING general remarks appear in the last *Gazette of India* regarding the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 16th instant:

"In Madras there has been good rain in the north, but scanty in the southern districts: prospects are satisfactory. In Sind the river is still falling and many canals have failed; great damage to the kharif crops is reported. There has been general moderate rain throughout the Bombay Presidency, except in Satara, where a fall of 15½ inches has caused some damage to houses and crops, prospects are good. In the Central Provinces the rain has been heavy and continued, the rice crops are doing well; but other staples have been injured by the rain, and in the northern districts preparations for the *rabi* have been retarded. In Bengal general rain has fallen in all districts, the early rice harvest still continues, with a good yield; the prospects of the main rice crop are generally favourable. There has been general rain throughout the North-West Provinces and Oudh: prospects are very good. In the Punjab no rain has fallen in Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan: the fall has been moderate in the northern districts. In the Delhi and Hissar Divisions and at Jullundur the fall has been extraordinarily heavy (25 inches at Delhi, 17 at Rahtak, 15 at Jullundur) the floods have damaged house property largely and crops to some extent: but the rain has nevertheless been of great benefit. In Rajputana good rain has fallen in the Northern States, none in Bickanere, Deoli, Shahpoora or Tonk, elsewhere it has been moderate: prospects are generally good. There has been heavy rain throughout the Central India States, which has caused some damage to crops. Reports are good from Burmah and Berar. In Assam Proper no rain has fallen and its want is felt. In Mysore the want of rain is great and the prospects of the crops are critical.

ACCORDING to the *Kolnische Zeitung*, tobacco-meal has been successfully used in agriculture for the destruction of noxious insects.

ALL WHO are victims to asthma will, it is to be hoped, have reason to bless the name of Mr. E. P. Frank, who is said to have discovered a specific for that distressing complaint in the evil-smelling secretion of the "skunk." It is, we are informed, a powerful anti-spasmodic and gives instantaneous relief, and speedy cure of asthma is secured by smelling a drop or two in a bottle. Hitherto it has been a hard thing to believe that the secretion of the "skunk" could be of advantage to mankind, but it now appears that that despised and offensive animal has not been made in vain.

THE AUTHORITIES of Minnesota, one of the States suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers, have hit upon a plan for ridding themselves of the pest, for which they certainly deserve credit. It is praiseworthy for several reasons, says the *Scientific American*, for it has set the people inventing, provided them with lucrative work at a time when the destruction of their crops threatened to cut off all income, and actually put the grasshopper at a premium. The plan is simply to buy the grasshoppers from the farmers at 10 cents a quart. The people have fairly jumped at the offer, and it is said that, in every town in the four countries, wagon-load after wagon-load of the hoppers is arriving, until now the pest is almost exterminated. In one country 1,000 bushels were paid for, and this was one day's catch. One farmer made 55 dol. by the labour of his family for twenty-four hours. Another has driven parties off his farm with a pitchfork since the bounty system has been adopted, claiming the grasshoppers as his, and that he alone had a right to catch them. Still another individual, of a pious turn of mind, who refused to aid in burning the hoppers, on the ground that they were a dispensation of Providence and should not be interfered with, as soon as the reward was offered set his entire family to work, and added his own labour all day Sunday, making a nice sum by his endeavours. Several ingenious traps have appeared, propelled by horse power, by means of which from five to twenty bushels of the insects are easily taken in a day. When brought to the designated receiving places, they are immediately paid for and buried in a deep trench. Blue Earth country has already bought 15,000 dol. worth. Such is Yankee ingenuity.

IN THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* of June 26, M. J. Clave has an interesting and instructive paper, "On the influences of Forests on Climates." He shows that the evaporation from the surface of the earth is five times greater in the open country than in forests. The melting of snow is retarded by the presence of trees, and they occasion a more gradual outflow of water. Thunder-storms are said to be less frequent in wooded countries, and that they suffer considerable amelioration of force. It appears, according to M. Clave, that trees act by forming channels for the discharge of electricity from the atmosphere, and that hence they are protected from hail.

IN HIS last annual report Dr. Thwaites states that the cultivation of tea is progressing most rapidly in Ceylon. Extensive clearing of forest land has been made in different directions for forming plantations, even up to considerable elevations upon the hills. Planters are generally obtaining their seeds from India, but a good many plants and seeds of both Assam hybrid and China tea have been distributed, during the past year from the Ceylon gardens.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

THE school boards in England, taking a lesson from America and Switzerland, are beginning to give their boys military drill.

THE NUMBER of Marriages in England and Wales between 1866 and 1875 numbered 1,293,896; 261,346, or 30·2 per cent. of the men and 359,460 or 27·8 per cent of the brides, signed the register with marks. In North Wales the marriages numbered 20,822; in South Wales 43,715; and in Monmouthshire 12,861. In North Wales 6,118, or 30·1 per cent of the bridegrooms, and 8,315, or 40·2 per cent. of the brides; in South Wales, 13,196 or 30·2 per cent. of the men and 20,616, or 47·2 of the women; in Monmouthshire, 4,650, or 36·2 per cent of the men, and 5,507, or 42·8 per cent. of the women, signed the register with marks.

A HERD of cattle, belonging to Lord Dunmore, has been sold by auction, realizing a gross amount of 25,000 guineas. Two bulls brought respectively 3,000 and 4,400 guineas.

EGYPT and Abyssinia seem to be at loggerheads. A squadron of three men-of-war with troops and marines on board has been despatched in all haste down the Red Sea to the Egyptian coast bordering on Abyssinia, in order to punish the tribes who had invaded the Egyptian territory and had committed great atrocities on the villagers. A force of 4,000 infantry was held in readiness to follow from Suez in case their services were needed. The Khedive is resolved to exact full satisfaction for these outrages on his subjects from their neighbours.

RUNBEER SING, eldest son of the late Raja Lall Sing, has been honoured with the title of "Rajah," and Ardaseer Sett Cursetjee, late Moonsiff of Poona, has had the title of "Khan Bahadoor" conferred upon him as a personal distinction.

A CHEVALIER Keller died recently at Milan; his body was cremated in the presence of several distinguished advocates of incineration.

A ROYAL COMMISSION on Copyright has been appointed in England; it is to meet about January, under the presidency of Earl Stanhope.

THE PREFET DE LA SEINE has just issued the *Bulletin recapitulatif de States que Municipale* relating to Paris for 1874, and the comparison between the vital statistics of the two largest cities in the world is interesting. The population of London in 1874 nearly doubled that of Paris, but the density of population in London is only 44 per acre, against 96 in Paris. The marriage rate was 8 per thousand in London, 10 in Paris; the birth-rate 35 in London, 29 in Paris; the death-rate 21·6 in London, and 22 in Paris. The proportion of illegitimate births in Paris was nearly 27 per cent. against 4 per cent. only in London. Thus, while the marriage rate of Paris exceeds that of London by 25 per cent., the birth-rate of London is 20 per cent. greater than that of Paris. As a consequence while the natural increase of births over deaths in London is 14 per 1,000 per annum, in Paris it is only 7 per 1,000.

THE following is said to be a complete analysis of the military strength of the various nations of Europe in 1875. Germany, it appears, has an army comprising 469 battalions of infantry, 465 squadrons of cavalry, 300 campaign batteries, 29 battalions of foot artillery, 18 battalions of pioneers, and 18 battalions of service corps. When are added the Reserves, the Landsturm, the Landwehr, and the Navy, a total of 1,700,000 men is arrived at, with annual estimates of £20,000,000. The English Army and Navy, including Militia and Volunteers, comprise 535,000 men and cost £42,800,000; Austria has 535,000, men costing £10,800,000; Belgium 43,000 with an expenditure of £1,659,200; Denmark 54,000 men costing £366,000; Spain, according to the regulations of 1870, possesses 270,000 men with a yearly Budget of £640,000. The law passed by the Cortes in 1872 has as yet been imperfectly applied. France has 152 regiments of Infantry, 30 battalions of Chasseurs, 77 Cavalry Regiments, 40 Regiments of Artillery, four of Engineers, and 20 squadrons of Service Corps. With the Reserve and Navy the total effective strength of the country is 1,700,000, costing £26,600,000; Greece 51,000 men, and estimate £360,000; Italy 760,000 men, expenditure £9,840,000; Holland 100,000 men, estimate £1,120,000; Portugal 73,000 men, costing £180,000; Russia has an Army in time of peace of 188 regiments of infantry, 82 battalions of riflemen, 48 battalions for frontier service, 56 regiments of cavalry, 310 batteries of artillery, 14 battalions of engineers, besides irregulars and reserves. With the fleet, the effective strength of the country is 1,550,000 men with a Budget of £27,200,000; Sweden 16,000 men, costing £1,120,000. The effective strength of Switzerland is approximately 180,000 men, costing only £360,000: Turkey 300,000 men, with estimates of £5,680,000. On a war footing, therefore, the Armies of Europe are 9,333,000 men, costing annually £136,804,000.

THURSDAY 23RD SEPTEMBER.

WE ARE informed, on good authority, that the subscription list of Mr. Rodway's new paper, the *Royal Tourist*, already numbers one thousand; and that the engagements with correspondents, made up to the present, represent a sum of Rs. 12,000.

WE HAVE received the 1st number of the Trade and Navigation Returns of British India for 1875-76 published by the Department of Agriculture Revenue and Commerce. It comprises accounts for April 1875. We believe the form in which the statistics have been embodied cannot fail to be interesting both to the general reader and the statstician.

A FRIEND thus writes to us from Trevendrum under date the 15th instant: "Since I last wrote there has been an unfavorable turn in the season and a good deal of our rice-crop has been parched up. If our next which is due this month is more abundant and reasonable we may yet make up for what we have lost."

A CORRESPONDENT at Darjeeling furnishes the following particulars about the observatory at that hill station:

"I beg leave to give some further particulars about the ruins of an old Astronomical Observatory discovered by a correspondent of yours at this place in his rambles in the neighbourhood of this station and of which some hints I saw in your last issue. Your correspondent is technically right. I had been to the place myself and have minutely examined the Observatory if it can be so-called, for never having had the opportunity to see any I can form no proper idea of it. The observatory is situated on the top of a peak which is the highest one within the station proper, and known by the name of "Darjay Linga" from which it is believed the name Darjeeling has been derived. The roof of the room is built like that of a temple or more properly like the thatched roof of a *Golah* for keeping grain and supported by four pillars instead of by close walls evidently for the ingress of sufficient light within the room. There is an opening at the top of the roof where are hung some instruments which look like astronomical but in complete decay. I enquired about it from the old residents and came to know that it was erected by the English when they came in possession of this place, for the purpose of taking views of distant hills and also for observations of planets and that it is not a native one as I was first led to believe. It has been abandoned owing to the atmosphere of this place being almost throughout the year overcast with clouds and mists which give little opportunity for observation.

Your correspondent however has omitted to notice a curiosity which struck me with much wonder. There is a small cave in one part of this very hill of which we hear many mysterious tales. The front opening is horizontal and is so much wide that eight of us sat within in two lines of four each with perfect ease. Thence the cave descends downwards to what depth no one has been able to fathom. Some Europeans had been down to about 30 feet and found no bottom. The cave is very dark. Some one of the Bengali residents once tried to get down but after a descent of 4 or 5 feet the light which was with him went out and he was obliged to return. The exterior is muddy and water oozes out from all sides. This cave is one of the curiosities of this place. The natives say that the *Shiva* which is enshrined at the top, came out from this cave. Whatever may be the superstition of these men their sayings about this cave I have still a mind to satisfy my curiosity next dry season."

WE ARE requested to announce that Father Lafont will deliver his usual fortnightly lecture on Thursday next—subject "the refraction of light."

IN RECOGNITION of the services rendered to Government by Ardasir Sett Chursetji, late Munsi of Poona, the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Khan Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

BABU ANANDAMOHUN BOSE M. A. on his arrival at Dacca met with an ovation. He is justly regarded by our countrymen as the Star of the East.

WE LEARN from the *Behar Herald* that a Durbar in honor of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be held at Bankipur in January next, when there will also be an elephant-show. A public meeting of the local gentry is shortly to be held to arrange the programme for the Prince's reception.

THE TITLE of "Rai Bahadoor" has been conferred on Babu Mohabeer Pershad Sahoo, a rich banker of Chaprah, in recognition of the services rendered by him during the famine, and of his general liberality and public spirit.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL in Council has sanctioned the proposal of the Government of Bengal that Munsifs shall in future be addressed in official correspondence as "Rai Bahadoor," if Hindus, and "Khan Bahadur," if Mahomedans. These titles are in no way personal, but will cease to be held when office is vacated. Why should not the Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates have the same distinction conferred upon them? Formerly this dignity was considered an accompaniment of the office of Principal Sudder Ameen and Deputy Collector.

FRIDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER.

IT IS STATED that a subscription has been started to erect a statue of Mr. Plimsoll, M. P., in some prominent place near the docks at the East-end of London. This will probably be followed by others at various provincial sea-ports.

THE NORTH WEST GOVERNMENT it appears has sanctioned an espionage system. It is stated that the Board of Revenue, N. W. P. under instructions from the Local Government, have directed all officers subordinate to them to call attention separately, *and not in reports intended for publication*, to any defects in branches of the Government administration which may appear to throw marked discredit on the officers concerned, or to lay them open to the imputation of gross carelessness or partiality. Why this secret system?

THE REMARKS of the Commissioner of Allahabad on the Revenue administration of the Futtehpur district, N. W. P., we quote the *Lucknow Times*, reveal a sad state of things. There can be no doubt, he says, but that the pressure of the revenue is very heavy in many parts of this district. The imposition all round of a ten per cent. cess fell heaviest on those very villages which are least able to bear it. The consequence has been that many villages altogether broke down, and that many more are on the verge of ruin. Mr. Lang, the Collector of Futtehpur, describes in these words the wretched state of the district; "Many recusant Zemindars were imprisoned, personal property was sold, and a large number of villages have been attached for arrears of revenue." And this is the boasted prosperity of the North Western Provinces!

"THE FATHER OF THE PRESS" seems to think that an editor is not under an obligation to take note of what appears in his paper during his absence, and that he is therefore at liberty to say what he likes, regardless of the claims of truth:

> Lie on! while my sweet revenge shall be,
> To speak the very truth of thee!

A CORRESPONDENT writes that a boarding school for Bhooteas had been opened at Darjeeling which languished and ultimately expired for lack of good management. The same is re-opened and promises a bright future under the energetic and thoughtful superintendence of its Head-Master Babu Sorrutchunder Goopta and the fostering care of the Deputy Commissioner the well-known Mr. J. W. Edgar. The Babu's ignorance of the Bhootanese language was an insuperable obstacle to the success of his exertions, but by his resolute perseverance he learned so much of the language in little more than twelve months that he can now make himself intelligible to his pupils in explaining to them their reading books and they now learn the 3rd Book of Reading, elements of Grammar and Geography and the fundamental rules of Arithmetic. The scheme of education followed in their case is unlike that which obtains on the plains; out of school, that is when not confined to book instruction they learn carpentry and gymnastics and they also take a pleasure in road-making and gardening.

WE CHRONICLE the following facts with great pleasure. A reward of Rs. 25 has been granted by the Lieutenant Governor to Joy Nath Sil, an old man of 65, who in June last distinguished himself by a courageous attempt to save the lives of two females who were being carried away, while bathing, by the current of the Esamutty River. He succeeded in dragging one of them to shore, and though nearly drowned by her struggles, tried immediately to save the other but failed to find her, as she had finally sunk. The river at that time of the season is about 20 feet deep, with a strong current and very abrupt banks. Mr. R. D. Lyall, the Officiating Magistrate of Dacca, being of opinion that courage so rare deserved notice, reported the matter to Government, with the result we have noted.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Examiner*, who signed himself "A. J. D." stated that the Natives of India received no payment for provisions supplied to the Governor General's camp. A question was asked in the House of Commons as to whether that statement was true, and Lord G. Hamilton replied that it was untrue, alleging as a reason that "an officer was especially appointed to pay coolies, and to see that no fraud was committed." "A. J. D." in reply again states that his statement is absolutely true and that notwithstanding the officer, the money which Government pays does not reach the "coolies." Why, for the matter of that we doubt whether the suppliers of provisions receive half the price of the articles thus supplied to the huzzurs in the Mofussil when they are on tour or to the troops on march. Of course the money is paid, but does it always reach the proper parties?

SATURDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from a correspondent:

"Allow me the liberty to remind my countrymen of the auspicious time for craving mercy for the poor and unfortunate Nobin Chandra, the convict at the Andamans through your journal, from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during His Royal Highness sojourn in this country an opportunity we shall never find again.

Yours faithfully,
P. C. GHOSE.

Meerut, 22nd September 1875.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the Government has at last done justice to Babu Denonath Sen, Assistant Engineer, by giving him the long deferred promotion. He is one of the first Native Assistant Engineers, and has done his work well and ably.

THE FOLLOWING is said to be an authentic programme of the tour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:

H. R. H. arrives at Bombay	...	8th Nov.,	1875
And during his stay there visits Poona and Ahmedabad.			
Re-embarks at Bombay on board the *Serapis*	...	19th ,,	,,
Arrives at Calicut	...	23rd ,,	,,
And proceeds to Coimbatore, the Neilgherries, Mysore, and Seringapatam.			
Arrives at Bangalore	...	2nd Dec.,	1875
And then on the Madras,	...	6th ,,	,,
Leaves Madras	...	8th ,,	,,
And proceeds to Tuticorin, embarking on board the *Serapis* for Colombo	...	10th ,,	,,
Embarks at Trincomalee (Ceylon)	...	17th ,,	,,
And arrives at Calcutta by river	...	23rd ,,	,,
Leaves Calcutta	...	3rd Jan.,	1876
And proceeds to Bankipore and Benares, halting for three or four hours at the former station.			
Leaves Benares	...	5th ,,	,,
And proceeds to Fyzabad and Lucknow	...	6th ,,	,,
Halting for a few hours at the former place.			
Leaves Lucknow and on to Cawnpore	...	10th ,,	,,
Arrives at Delhi sometime between the 12th and 18th January.			
From Delhi H. R. H. will start for Umritsur, and following day Lahore, where he will remain three nights, and then on to Jummoo three nights, returning to Lahore, and starting again same day for Saharanpore, after which to Agra	...	1st Feb.,	1876

THE MOFUSSILITE has the following about the late Sir Edward Ryan:

"Sir Edward Ryan's name takes us back to a dark period of Indian history, when men's minds were wrought to fever heat of excitement by the appalling disaster which befel our army in that dreary passage through the Cabul gate, whence

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only one remained to reach the goal at Jellalabad. Among those who administered the sweets of consolation to the troubled mind of the Governor-General as he paced up and down the terrace of Government House, it was Sir Edward's genial face and gentle nature which spoke comfort to Lord Auckland far more than any others who approached that nobleman in the hour of his country's humiliation, which was charged to his account."

Sir Edward Ryan was the best friend of the educated natives in his day. In England he used to take great interest in Indian youths who went there for education or professional advancement.

MR. R. G. MELVILLE, the Punjab Civilian, has recanted the Mahomedan faith and again embraced Christianity. He thus writes to the *Pioneer*:

"The only reply I can give to yours of the 16th instant is that I never really adopted the Mahomedan faith. The only explanation of my having for a short time professed the faith appears to be that a 3 years' residence at Sirsa had so far acted on my brain that I was ready to do anything for the sake of a little excitement, without reflecting on the consequences. Those who have seen Sirsa will have no difficulty in crediting this. Of course, I soon repented of my folly, and have long since ceased to profess a faith in which I never believed; but I was hurried out of the service without a chance of retracing my steps. I should be gald to have it generally known that I am a Christian and not a Mahomedan."

Will he now be reinstated?

IT IS STATED that at the coming chapter of the Star of India three Grand Commanders will be admitted, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, Nawab of Rampore, and Rajah of Jheend. It appears from the summons issued by the Secretary to the Order that a few Knight Commanders will be admitted, but no companions.

SIR CHARLES Dilke, it is reported, is about to visit China and Japan.

A CONTEMPORARY states that the Rev. Mr. Long has offered £2,000 towards defraying the expenses of a full collection of Indian proverbs.

THE TIMES' Calcutta correspondent thus notices the Calcutta meeting for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales: "The enthusiasm displayed by all classes was remarkable. Natives vied with Europeans in expressing the satisfaction with which they looked forward to the visit of the Prince; and although there may be a good deal of mere lip-loyalty in the "Young Bengal" school, yet I am inclined to think that the following passage from the speech of Rajah Joteendra Mohun Tagore very fairly expresses the sentiments of the more intelligent and better educated among the landed aristocracy of the country." Then follows the extract.

THE SAME WRITER has the following about the late investiture at Belvedere:

"Coomar Norendra Krishna, was raised to the rank of Rajah, in recognition of his loyalty, and of the manner in which he managed his estates and relieved his tenants during the Famine of last year. He is a member of the Sobha Bazar family—a family which has occupied a high position among Bengalees ever since its founder first acquired wealth and distinction in the days of Olive—and is a younger brother of the late Rajah Kali Krishna, well known here in his life as a writer of Sanskrit verses and as the leader of the orthodox Hindoo party. The other recipient of honour was Baboo Sham Chunder Day, landowner of Balasore, whose services during the great Orissa Famine of 1866 were now rewarded by the title of Rai Bahadoor. The ceremony of investiture was simple. The candidates having been led in, clothed in rich dresses of honour, the sunnuds, or patents of nobility, were read aloud. Sir Richard Temple then addressed to each a few well-chosen words of congratulation, and fastened round their necks the pearlnecklaces which marked the ranks to which they had been raised. Nuzzurs, or presents, consisting of trays-full of gold mohurs, were offered by the candidates, and touched by the Lieutenant-Governor, and so the ceremony ended.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams:

Paris 17th September.—An interview has taken place between M. Thiers and Prince Gortschakoff at Vevey. The latter feared that the French Government would be carried away by clerical reaction. Regarding the Eastern question, he said its solution was momentarily adjourned; but that he could, nevertheless foresee the autonomy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the rectification of the Montenegrin Frontier with a port on the Adriatic.

Madrid, 21st September.—800 Carlists have entered France disarmed.

Madrid 23rd September.—The Vatican has requested the Spanish Government to execute Concordat of 1851. The Government have resisted the application. The Papal Nuncio here has issued an intolerant circular to the Spanish Bishops.

St. Petersburgh, 21st September.—According to advice from Khokand, General Kaufmann has had an interview with Khan Sade, who has agreed to comply with all the wishes of Russia, nevertheless Russian occupation of Khokand is not improbable.

St. Petersburgh, 22nd September.—General Kaufmann occupied Khokand on the 16th September without resistance and released Russian prisoners, Khan Sade has accepted conditions of peace,

WE ARE requested to draw attention to an advertizement in another column anent the Paikpara Nursery. This Nursery has been in existence for several years, and we are glad to learn that it has received fair patronage.

BABU BHUGGOBUTTY CHURN MULLICK of Cross Street invited his European friends to an evening party last night. There were about 100 European ladies and gentlemen present. The house was richly decorated and the company were entertained with the performance of the first Bengali opera *Sati ke Kulunkini*. We felt much interested in this opera, which was an adaptation of the old jattra to the new stage. The performance was on the whole good. Neither the hero nor the heroine came up to mark, but the sakhis or the lady companions of Radhica were full of life, and Ayan was capital. Kutila overacted her part and missed the traits of the character she represented. The European guests were entertained with a supper, Mr. Thomas Jones proposing on their behalf the health of the hosts. Both Babu Bhuggobuttychurn and his younger brother Babu Benode Behary Mullick were exceedingly courteous and attentive to their guests.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications:—1. Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 120, containing Rajputana Dispensaries Vaccination, Jail and Sanitary Report for 1874. 2. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India, for the month of April 1875-76, compared with the corresponding month of the years 1873-74 and 1874-75. Published by the Government of India in the Department of Revenue Agriculture and Commerce. 3. Report on the Administration of the Land Revenue of the Central Provinces for 1874-75. 4. Subda Kulpa Druma or the Sanskrit Dictionary of the late Raja Sir Radhakant Deb Bahadoor Vol. III. No. 11 and 12. 5. Kumara Sambhaba by Kalidasa. Cantos I—VII. Translated into Bengali for the use of candidates for the F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University, by Krishna Kamula Bhuttacharjea B. L. late Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College. 6. Supun Prayan or a series of Poetical Dreams in Bengali verse by Dijendranath Tagore. 7. Index to Shakespear's Selections from the Duncan Records by Phil Robinson, 1874. 8. Chunder Sekhur, a tale in Bengali, by Bunkimchunder Chatterjea. 9 Bidhoba Bungobala, a drama in Bengali by Behary Lala Mitra.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News* contradicts the statement made at last Wednesday's meeting of the Justices that Babu Shama Churn Dey was deputed by Government to put the accounts of the Bank of Bengal to order. Possibly the writer is one of the new generation and does not know what occurred in 1855, but if he will refer to his seniors he will learn that the Babu was one of the three gentlemen who were appointed by Government to examine and settle the Bank's accounts in consequence of certain defalcations which had been committed at the time. Mr. Plumb was then Secretary, and Mr. Cooke Accountant to the Bank.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1875.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY—A DEADLOCK.

WILL Municipal scandals never cease? Is the municipal administration of the metropolis of British India destined to remain a bye-word? Are we to have a re-enactment of the scenes which disgraced the Calcutta Municipality in 1872? Are the intelligence and independence of the community to be insulted with impunity, and official caprice and *zid* to be allowed full sway? Only the other day the public were told that the Calcutta Justices were a happy family, but are we to have war again—war between common sense and obstinacy, between independence and subserviency, between the populace and the official hierarchy? The battle which was fought on Wednesday last portends no good. On the one side was arrayed the thinking power of the corporation, and on the other the official power with its wretched following of *jo hookum* voters. The bone of contention was the office of Vice-Chairman, and the ratepayers and their real representatives had in one voice nominated Mr. Roberts, the champion of the people; but to what shifts and expedients did not the official party stoop to defeat his election? The meeting was swamped by official Justices and their *jo hukum* followers, and these would have carried the day but for the lucky accident of the appearance of the letter of *Argus* in the columns of the *Indian Daily News*. We could sympathize with the Chairman in his desire to keep clear of Mr. Roberts in the cabinet, on the supposition that he might not pull with him, but when the latter has given repeated assurance that he would work with him loyally and constitutionally, and when the rate-payers and their representatives were unanimously of opinion that he would be the right man in the right place, was it right for him to set at naught the *vox populi*? We do not join the popular outcry against Mr. Hogg; we do believe him to be an honest, energetic and efficient officer, and hold that there are not many in the Civil Service fit to take his place. But surely he cannot hope to govern the town by outraging public opinion and alienating the sympathies of the working Justices, who are the backbone of the corporation, and to whose services he has borne an ungrudging testimony in his last administration report. He paid due tribute to their usefulness and power the other day, when he retrieved his previous mistakes about the late Vice-Chairman by taking his resignation in deference to the opinion of the independent and working Justices. Why he should have again placed himself in antagonism with them, it passes our understanding to conceive. He may have his own opinions about Mr. Roberts, but how often are public men compelled to pocket their own opinions in deference to the wishes of the public? And why should he after all be so shy of Mr. Roberts? If the latter has been a foe, he has been an open foe, and when he consents to take a subordinate position, it may be fairly assumed that he will abide by that position. At first we had ourselves thought that it would not be conducive to the harmonious working of the Municipality to thrust Mr. Roberts upon Mr. Hogg, but on enquiry and reflection we are satisfied that not only would the Chairman find his present rival an efficient subordinate, but a zealous and loyal co-adjutor. Mr. Roberts has always been known to be a kind master to his subordinates; he is deferential to his official superiors; and at this moment he has rendered himself so useful to Government that even some of his friends doubt whether it would willingly part with his services; he has the municipal accounts at his fingers' ends, and is notably one of the authors of the present system of accounts. The recent disclosures at the municipal office shew that there are some weeds there, which have to be rooted out, and he is sure to prove a most useful hand in that direction; he is honest to the core and a terror to the wicked. Such a man any departmental head would welcome as his subordinate. And this is the opinion of not only Mr. Roberts' own countrymen, but also of native ratepayers. What could be a better demonstration of native feeling than the presence, at the meeting, of Raja Romanath Tagore, the venerable head of the native community, and the active part he took in it? It is well known that in the present state of his health the Raja cannot afford to move about frequently, and yet he did not mind any inconvenience, but attended last Wednesday's meeting and seconded the motion for Mr. Roberts' nomination. In a few well-chosen words he commended the monination, and said that the worst that could be urged against Mr. Roberts was that he was a wild elephant, but if there was any truth in the statement, the sagacious chairman ought to be able to tame him. But the words of wisdom, which fell from this Nestor of the native community went for nothing. The manœuvres which were played to keep Mr. Roberts out, to say the least, were unworthy of their authors. In the first place a majority, composed of officials and the ninies, who do no work, and who are ready to follow the official beckoning, was paraded to overawe the independent and working Justices. In the second place an ignoble charge of indebtedness was brought by a noble lord against Mr. Roberts, as if the celestial service was free from this earthly imperfection. In the third place a man was set up as the Chairman's nominee, about whom he knew nothing personally, and about whose official career not a few of his supporters knew more or less certainly not to his advantage, but who were under a covenant as it were not to speak out. The nomination of this person was an insult to common sense, to the community and the corporation. This candidate had been advised by his best friends not to come forward, precisely on the same grounds on which *Argus* in the *Daily News* urged he should not be elected, but he was blinded by self-interest. Certain people rush in where angels fear to tread. We blame him for coming forward in defiance of all

friendly advice, and he must thank himself if he was shewn up, for no honest man could tie his tongue in the interests of the rate-payers and for the sake of the national character when his name was put up, and when he was about to overthrow the best man in the field with the help of a few official patrons and their toadies; but we blame the more these official patrons, who, to gratify a class feeling, were prepared to sacrifice the best interests of the public. When we contemplate these manœuvres we are tempted to cry—are we living under the civilized Government of the English, who profess honesty and justice and the good of the people they govern?

It was, as we have observed above, by a mere accident that the election of the Chairman's nominee was defeated. But what is the moral of last Wednesday's proceedings of the Justices? It is this—that the Municipality threatens to come to a deadlock, and the proverb says that when things come to the worst they mend. It is clear that the working Justices, who, Mr. Hogg admits, constitute the backbone of the corporation, cannot work if they be thus overriden by *jo hukum* voters. Why should they give their time, talents and health if they are to be thus foiled and insulted? We know that some of these working Justices devote two hours a day on an average to municipal work; they have broken their health in the service of the town, and is this to be their reward? Could anything be more scandalous than that men should be allowed to sit in the corporation, who do not know the language in which the proceedings are conducted, who cannot understand a bit of the business done, and when called upon to vote say—"for the Chairman"? And will Sir Richard Temple tolerate this state of things? So far as we have yet been able to judge of his administration he seems to be desirous to carry the public with him, but he may rest assured that he cannot escape censure if he treats these municipal scandals with indifference. And supposing he does, will Lord Northbrook sit with folded hands and do nothing to redeem the character of the Government? We do not hesitate to say that in this official combination against Mr. Roberts the Government is on trial. If independence, public spirit and conscience in the corporation are to be repressed with a high hand by the representatives of the Government, much better that the corporation should be knocked on the head, and that Mr. Hogg should be allowed to reign alone and supreme. Much better that there should be an autocracy than that there should be a sham popular assembly, the bulk of whom could be moulded like waxen dolls at the *hookum* of the official.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND TAXATION IN BRITISH COLONIES.

THE NEW volume of Cobden Essays on local government and taxation contains some valuable papers on the subject. We take from it the following facts relating to municipal administration in the British Colonies, which may be found interesting to the Indian reader. The municipal law of the Colonies is simple and almost uniform. South Australia has the earliest complete Act dated 1858. It resembles the later Acts of Victoria and New South Wales, and its chief peculiarities are that the rates made have to be adopted at meetings, and that persons licensed to sell spirituous liquors are excluded from the councils. In Victoria shires and road districts may be created by the governor upon petition, each district having a board of six members, or, where divided into sub-divisions, then of nine members. In the case of united districts the boards, of course, are larger. One-third of the board retires every year, so that each election is for two persons only. The persons to be elected must have £20 rateable property within the district. Each person who is the rated occupier, within the district, of property, has one vote at least. If the rateable value is between £25 and £50, he has two votes; if it is between £50 and £75, three votes; and if over £75, four votes. The election is by ballot. The road boards may make bye-laws for a variety of purposes, subject to disallowance by the governor, and subject also to a declaration of their illegality by the supreme court [in a special mode of trial appointed for this purpose, by the Act] where they conflict with the laws of Victoria. All roads, bridges, and ferries are under the control of the board. The Governor in Council has power to "appoint roads," and to compel the boards to make them. They have power of entering upon private person's land for certain purposes connected with the roads; also power to cut down trees obstructing or injuring roads; to impound cattle straying upon roads; also power to establish bridges, ferries, &c. Districts which contain an area of not less than 100 square miles, and which in respect to the last rate made, have actually paid a rate of not less than £1,000 may be constituted shires, and called upon to elect a Shire Council. Shire Councils have far greater powers, but they are Boards of the same constitution as the road boards which exist in the smaller districts, and are elected in the same way. They can borrow money, they have large powers as to impounding of cattle, as to slaughter-houses, as to docks, as to markets, as to entering upon lands for the purpose of destroying noxious weeds—this subject being of great importance in a pastoral country like Victoria. They receive fees and fines from publicans and brewers; they have considerable power over commons, lands, and so forth; under the amending Act they may create or aid hospitals, asylums, baths, wash-houses, museums, athenæums, libraries and mechanics' institutes. In New South Wales there are municipalities of two kinds, firstly boroughs, and, secondly, municipal districts. A municipal district must not be greater than fifty square miles, of which area no point must be more than twenty miles distant from any other point. A municipal district is established wherever the majority of the householders desire it, and when created it may be divided upon a similar majority being favourable to a division. Every district may be divided into wards, and every district has a Council of from six to twelve aldermen, or, where the district is divided into wards, of three aldermen for each ward. The offices of mayor and alderman may be held by any person elected to fill them. One-third of the aldermen retire, in rotation, every year. The aldermen elect their mayor. The mayor may be paid if the Council wish it. The electors are occupiers and owners of rateable propriety within the district, with a cumulative vote in proportion to wealth, as in Victoria. The election is by ballot. Each district Council has the care of public roads other than the main roads of the colony, of streets, ferries, wharves, jetties, parks, cemeteries, baths and wash-houses, water-supply, lighting, drainage, and all the general powers which are described as powers conferred by Streets Acts of England. In addition to the ordinary power to raise money by rates, they have the power to impose a tax upon all vehicles plying for hire within the district. They have the power to establish free libraries, and free infant-schools and also to make bye-laws for a large number of various purposes, among which may be named the establishment, regulation, and maintenance of hospitals and asylums, gardens, common rights, places of amusement, public health, the prevention of fires, slaughter-houses, markets, sales, and the preservation of public order. The law of Queensland as to provincial Council dates from 1864. It provides for a nominated body of from three to nine persons, who elect their own chairman. This body is mainly occupied with public works. On the other hand, the municipal law of Queensland is similar to that of the other colonies with the rate-paying suffrage and election by ballot. But these municipalities include only boroughs, and not country districts as in New South Wales. The rural municipalities of Tasmania are created and governed by an Act of 1865. The electors are all males, assessed at £10 a year as owner, or £15 a year as occupier; up to a value of £50 a year, one vote, and one vote additional for every £50 a year, up to ten votes. The election is by ballot. Every Council consists of seven members, two or three retiring, by seniority, each year. The municipalities may not only make rates, but also raise loans, but loans must be sanctioned by meetings of municipal electors especially convened. Half the rates are paid by the owner, and half by the occupier. New Zealand differs greatly in the system of county or district government from the other colonies. In district institutions New Zealand is behind the other self-governing colonies being still a disturbed country, the centre of one-half of which is strongly occupied by a wild native population. Road districts are formed in the settled parts of the North Island, and boards of Works nominated by the road boards exist in some few united road districts.

Three important principles underlie the municipal system of the British Colonies, viz., election publicity, and control of expenditure. We will notice in a future issue the systems in vogue in other civilized countries.

THE BOMBAY SETTLEMENT.

WE are glad to observe that the Bombay Government is taking time by the forelock. It has ordered a reduction of the revenue assessment in some of the heavily assessed districts. Some Resolutions have appeared on the subject from which we make the following extract:

I. Bhimthadi

(*a*) The maximum dry crop rates to be reduced by 2 annas all round, being fixed at Re. 1-10-0 to Re. 1-0-0 instead of at Re. 1-12-0 to Re. 1-2-0. This measure will lower the revised assessment from Rs. 1,33,131 to Rs. 1,22,527, and will reduce the percentage increase over the old assessment from 63 per cent., to 50 per cent. This, Government concur with Colonel Francis in thinking, will afford sufficient relief to the better soils, but there is some reason to believe that by the scale of classification adopted for the revised settlement, the medium and poorer soils have been valued somewhat too high in proportion to the more fertile lands, and Colonel Francis therefore proposes—

(*b*) A modification of the valuation scale such as has been sanctioned for Madha to meet this difficulty. This measure will further lower the new assessment to Rs. 1,11,468, and will reduce the percentage increase on the old assessment to 37 per cent.; the new average rate being thus annas 8-11 per acre against annas 6-6.

II. Pandharpur.

The Survey Commissioner proposes to effect this reduction in the same manner as has been approved for Madha, that is (1) by lowering the maximum rates 2 annas all round, (2) by reducing the valuation of the poorer soils.

The effect of these changes will be to reduce the total assessment from Rs 63,441 to Rs. 53,171, and the average rate from annas 11 pies 3 per acre to annas 9 pies 5. The total increase upon the original settlement will be lowered from 76 per cent. to 48 per cent., and of the difference 10 per cent. will be a general reduction effected by the lowering of the maximum rates, and 18 per cent. will be a special reduction for the poorer soils, which there is some reason to believe were valued too highly in comparison with the better soils.

III. Indapur.

During the long discussion which ended with the Resolution of October last, it appeared to be the general opinion of the Revenue officers most competent to form a judgment that the maximum rates imposed in Indapore are not too high even with the lower prices now prevailing, but that the medium and poorer soils have been valued too high in comparison with the lands. Colonel Francis, in his present proposals, has adopted this view. The maximum rates sanctioned for Indapore were, for the Kasba town itself, Re. 1-2-0 per acre, and for the rest of the Taluka Re. 1-0-0 or Re. 0-14-0 according to the climate or situation of each village. These rates are 2 annas lower than the corrected maximum rates lately sanctioned for the Madha Taluka of Sholapore, which in climate has a slight advantage over Indapore, and than those recently adopted for that portion of the Bhimthadi Taluka of Poona, the average rainfall of which is little better than that of Indapore, and they may stand. And to these maximum rates the reduced scale of valuation for the lower and medium soils, already approved for Madha and Bhimthadi, may be applied. The result will be as follows:—

The original survey assessment of the 78 villages now included in the Taluka was Rs. 81,184, and the average rate per acre annas 4 pies 10.

The assessment was raised by the revision to Rs. 1,25,145 and the average rate to annas 7 pies 7, an increase of 55 per cent. By the modification now sanctioned, the total assessment is reduced to Rs. 1,13,142, and the average rate per acre to annas 6 pies 9, the increase over the orginal assessment being reduced to 39 per cent.

We hail this reduction with great satisfaction. It is a move in the right direction. But we are not prepared to say whether the reduction ordered is sufficient. The Government has been guided wholly by official data. Now that a Commission has been appointed it would have been better if the whole subject had been referred to it. It is very desirable that evidence should be taken from ryots and others conversant with the subject as to the equitableness of the present rates. The Government is certainly actuated by the best of motives in coming at once to a decision, but we believe the people would have been satisfied if a full enquiry had preceded the present reduction. We should like to have the opinion of the *Poona Sarvajanuk Sobha* on the rates now sanctioned.

THE N. W. P. GAZETTEER.

THE SECOND volume of the *N. W. P. Gazetteer*, which lies before us is replete with interest. It embraces the Meerut Division. We propose to notice in this article the historical portion of it. Mr. Atkinson the compiler says, that the earliest traditions regard-

ing these provinces are connected with the upper Duab, and their centre is Hastinapur, the ancient city of the Pandavas, situated in the parganah of Hastinapur in the Meerut District. Few traces of the old city now remain to show what its extent may have been, but universal report points out the existing shapeless *kheras* or mounds as the residence of the moon-descended princes of the house of Bharata, from whom came the actors in the great war mentioned in the pages of the Mahabharata. The writer says; "Setting aside the miraculous events, which in common with the Illiad and Æneid surround, as with a halo, the births and exploits of the principal heroes, the residue of the narrative may be accepted as founded on facts. There is nothing unnatural in the circumstances of the dispute between the rival branches of the family of Kuru, and no reason appears for considering the whole as a gigantic fraud perpetrated by the nation at large and permitted to pervade the entire post-Vedic literature of the different Hindu communities throughout India for the purpose of deception." After giving the history of the Kurus and Pandavas, their great battles, and their progress the compiler describes the state of Hindu society at that period. He thus continues the history of the Hindu kings subsequent to the period of the Mahavaratha :

"The Vishnu Purana continues the history given in the Mahabharata, and from it we learn that Parikshit had four sons, Janamejaya, Srutasena, Ugrasena and Bhimasena. From Janamejaya came Satanika, whose son was Aswamedhadatta o··· he who was given by reason of a horse-sacrifice.' To him succeeded Adhisima Krishna, whose son was named Nichakru. In his reign the capital was transferred from Hastinapur to Kausambi, in consequence of the former city having been swept away by the Ganges. After him came twenty-one Princes, ending with Kshemaka. Giving a reign of 18 years each to these Princes, their dynasty would end in the tenth century before Christ.

No traces of the ancient Indraprastha now remain, with, perhaps, the exception of the Nigambodh Ghat immediately on side the nothern wall of the city of Shahjahanabad. This is celebrated as the place where Yudhisthira caused the eight pits to be dug for the reception of the *homa* at his great horse-sacrifice. The site of the ancient city is traditionally connected with the space between the *kotila* of Firuz Shah and the tomb of Humayun, within which lies the fort of Indarpat or Purana Kila. The old bed of the Jumna, lying one mile to the westward of its present course is easily traced beneath the walls of the old fort. The Rajavali and Bhagavata Purana make the Indraprastha line of princes continue in the family of Arjuna. Kshemaka of Hastinapur was deposed by his minister Visarwa, a contemporary of Sisunaga of Magadha. Taking the birth of Parikshit in 1430 B.C., and his accession to the throne in 1400 B.C., and giving 18 years each to the reigns of the thirty Princes of his line, this would bring the revolution of Visarwa to 860 B.C. Again adding the reigns of the Nandas (100 years) and those of the Saisunagas (362 years) to the date of the accession of Chandragupta (315 B.C.,) we have the date 777 B.C., or a difference of about 89 years, which, in this arbitrary mode calculating the duration of reigns is not to be considered conclusive of the existence of any substantial error. Visrawa was succeeded by thirteen other princes of the same family, ending with Madpal, who was slain by his Rajput minister Maharaja or Mahraje, of the Gautam clan.

Mahraje, who is probably the Mahraje of Firishta, was followed by fourteen princes of the same family, ending with Antinai, who resigned his kingdom to his minister, the founder of the Mayura dynasty. The last of these princes, Rajapala, is said to have been attacked and killed by the Raja of Kumaon, called Sakaditya or 'lord of the Sakas. Colonel Tod states that Rajapala invaded Kumaon and was killed by Sakwanti, who seized on Indraprastha, whence he was expelled by Vikramaditya. Regarding the identity of this Vikramaditya, the authorities are conflicting. "The Hindu accounts of Vikramaditya are not to be found in the regular Pauranik histories, but only in separate legends, such as the Vikrama-charitra and others mentioned by Wilford, all teeming with confusion, contradictions and absurdities in an unusual degree. The genealogical tables of the Solar and the Lunar lines contain no such name; neither does it occur among the few notices of embassies to and from India to Syria and Rome, in the authors of the west. It has even been hinted that the name of Vikramaditya and the Bactrian Greek Eukratides" bear a close resemblance both in sound and in signification; while the epoch and the scene of their martial exploits are nearly identical" Following up this train of reasoning, General Cunningham had identified the Vicramaditya of 57 B.C. with the Hima Kadphises of the coins, an Indo-Scythian prince.

With the advent of the Sakas the name of Dilli first appears, which according to one tradition, was given to it by a Raja Dilli or Dhilu, its founder. Firishta adopts this account, and makes Raja Dhilu reign for some time and succumb to the arms of Raja Phor or Porus of Kumaon, who identified by General Cunningham with the Sakaditya of the Rajavali. The overthrow of the Sakas is commonly attributed to the Vikramaditya, who assumed the title of Sakarii and established the era dating from 57 B.C., which is still in common use throughout Northern Hindustan. It is, however more probable that the defeat of the Saka conqueror of Delhi, should be placed in 78 A.D., the initial date of the Sake era of Salivahana, and the foundation by Raja Dhilu in 57 B. C. who was displaced immediately after by an Indo-Scythian prince. Tradition declares that Dehli was deserted from the time of its conquest by Vikramaditya to its being rebuilt by Anang Pal, the first Tomar prince. The existence of the iron pillars set up by aRaja Dhava during the fourth century, and, if correct, the identification of the Daidala and Indubare of Ptolemy with Delhi and Indarpat, would, however, at least show that it was inhabited during this period.

Some slight light is thrown on the early history of the Upper Duab from the chronicles of the Buddhist rulers and travellers. Amongst the ancient remains still existing at Dehli are two stone pillars, bearing the edicts of the great king Asoka. One of these was brought by Firuz Shah Tughlak from a place called Topur, Tobra, Tamera or Nahera, on the banks of the Jumna, in the district of Salaura, not far from Khizrabay, "which is at the foot of the mountains ninety *kos* from Dehli" in the Saharanpur District. The second pillar, recently restored and standing near Hindu Rao's house, was brought by the same ruler from Meerut. Both of them contain inscriptions in the Pali language, written by order of Asoka or Priyadarsin, who reigned in Magadha or Behar from 263 B.C. to 223 B.C. Similar inscriptions are found on the Allahabad stone pillar (*lat*), and on the rocks at Girnar in Kathiwar; at Kapurdigiri near Peshawar; at Dhauli in Orissa, and at Kalsi on the Jumna, in the Dehra Dun, a short distance north of Khizrabad. These are undoubtedly authentic records showing the supremacy of the Buddhist sovereign of Magadha all over Hindustan, from Orissa to Peshawar. Local tradition makes the Kalsi stone the boundary between the Hunas on the north and the Emperors of Hindustan on the south.

Returning to the chronicles of Delhi, the compiler says, we find it universally acknowledged by all authorities that Delhi owes its re-existence as a capital city to Anang Pal, the first prince of the Tomar dynasty. This event took place, according to tradition, 736 A. D., and, on independent evidence, General Cunningham considers this date "as being established on grounds that are more than usually firm for early Indian history." It is probable also that shortly afterwards the Tomars transferred their capital to Kanauj, which, owing to the pressure of the Musalmans, they abandoned for Bari in Oudh (1021 to 1051 A. D.); and subsequently, under Anang Pal the Second, returned to Delhi in 1052 A. D., where he built Lalkot or the red fort near the Kutb Minar. Tradition ascribes the building of Taragarh near Ajmer, Indragarh, Tejora between Gurgaon and Alwar, Achhnera between Bharatpur and Agra, and Sirsa, to the sons of Anang Pal, which would show that his dominions extended from Hansi on the north to Agra on the south, and from Ajmer on the west to the Ganges on the east,—the entire tract beyond the Ganges being at this time held by the Katchriya Rajputs. Anang Pal II. was succeeded by three other princes of the same family, the last of whom, Anang Pal III., was conquered by the Chauhan Prince, Bisal De or Visala Deva. The conquest of Delhi by the Chauhans under Visala Deva took place about 1151 A. D. The Firuz Shah pillar, or gold *lat*, already mentioned as containing the edicts of Asoka, has an inscription of this prince which has been translated by Mr. Colebrooke. This was written in 1164 A. D., to commemorate the fortunate Visala Deva, the son of Vella Deva, Raja of Sakambhari, who had reduced under his sway the entire country from the Vindhya to the Himadri. In this inscription he urges on his descendants not to permit their "minds to be void of exertion to subdue the remainder." The conqueror appears, however, to have left Anang Pal in possession of a portion of the Delhi territory. Someswara, son of Visala, received in marriage the daughter of Anang Pal. The issue of this union was the famous Prithi of Prithiraj, also known as Rai Pithaura. Prithiraj was adopted by Anang Pal in 1169 A. D., and succeeded him in the following year as king of Delhi, where he reigned for 22 years. Delhi was captured by the Musalmans in 1193 A. D., and with this date commences the Musalman occupation of Eastern India.

THE SAHIB AND THE NIGGER

A CASE of some importance was lately tried by Mr. Justice Phear. The plaintiff, who is a furniture dealer, brought a suit against the defendant, Mr. Forbes, who is an assistant of Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., to recover from him the sum of Rs. 2,500 as damages for an assault, which was committed by the defendant upon the plaintiff on the 27th of May last in one of the sale rooms of Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., The facts of the case are thus given in the judgment. On the 27th of May last a public auction was being held in Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall's sale rooms. At first the conduct of the sale was in the hands of Mr. Rose, one of Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall's assistants; and while this gentleman was selling, a pair of consol brackets were put up and biddings invited. The plaintiff who was present, bid Rs. 38 each, and this was the highest bid offered; but Mr. Rose finding Rs. 75 written against the lot in his private list, and thinking this meant that the articles were not to be sold for less than Rs. 75 each, did not accept the plaintiff's bid, but bought in the lot at Rs. 39. Afterwards, Mr. Forbes, another of Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall's assistants, came into the room and relieved Mr. Rose of his duties. Mr. Rose, in handing over the sale sheet, spoke to Mr. Forbes about the reserved price of Rs. 75 for the brackets, and mentioned that he had bought them in. Mr. Forbes pointed out that the reserved price was meant to cover the whole lot, and did not apply to each article singly, and that consequently the plaintiff's bid had exceeded it, so that Mr. Rose had acted under a mistake in buying the lot in. Mr. Forbes therefore proceeded to write the plaintiff's name in the sale sheet as the purchaser of the lot. At this time the plaintiff was still in the sale rooms, but apparently at some distance off, and not cognizant of what was passing between Mr. Rose and Mr. Forbes: therefore, supposing that the plaintiff would be glad to have the lot, sent the sale writer, Greesh Chunder, to tell him that his offer of Rs. 38 was accepted, and that he, Mr. Forbes, was entering his name in the sale sheet accordingly. Having done this, he passed on towards the adjoining room, where his duty as salesman, in succession to Mr. Rose, was to commence. What then occurred we will give in Mr Forbes' own words :

"Just as I had got 2 or 3 yards into the room, the plaintiff came up to me yelling, and saying that, as his offer had not been accepted, he was not going to take the lot now. I said, whatever he had to say he should say it quietly. He still continued in Bengalee. I only understood a word here and there; it was to the effect that he would not take the lot. I said—'If you do not stop quiet, you will have to go out," and as he continued his noise I told Greesh to call the durwan. Then, when I saw the durwan delayed coming, I sent for him again, and then this man stopped his noise, and 'said, 'you will turn me out, will you.' As he said this, I took him by the neck with one hand, and by his arm with another, and pushed him 10 or 12 feet before me. I could not go on with my sale while the plaintiff was so behaving. I had the first lot immediately in front of me, and was just going to begin when he commenced. I don't think I used more violence than was necessary to take him away."

On cross-examination, Mr. Forbes said :

"I met him on my way into the next room. I can't tell you the words which I first uttered. He spoke so fast. It was to the effect that he would not take the articles. It was not in an ordinary manner; it was very loud. I did not speak to him in the matter. I was waiting to hear what he was going to say. I was asking him to be quiet. I was willing to have his name withdrawn from the book. I was waiting for his reason. Dealers don't usually withdraw without a reason. I was angry at his making a noise. I was not displeased at his not taking the articles. I struck his name out of the book the first thing the next morning. I did not, during the whole time, tell him that his name would be struck out. He was going on objecting, and I was waiting for him to be quiet."

The learned Judge remarks :

"It appears to me, on this representation, that Mr. Forbes was entirely in fault. The plaintiff's bid had not been accepted, and he did not choose to renew it. So that, when Mr. Forbes' message reached him to the effect that his name was being entered in the sale sheet as purchaser, he naturally and most rightly, went at once to Mr. Forbes to say that he would not consent to this; and when he found that Mr. Forbes had not waited for his consent, and inferring, as was the fact, that his name had already been written down, he probably became somewhat excited, and, seeing Mr. Forbes passing on to his other work, he called out to him in a loud tone, and probably with some vociferation. Mr. Forbes admits that he did not altogether understand what the plaintiff was saying, and it is very likely that the plaintiff (as so often happens in like cases) was endeavouring by vehemence and iteration to make his foreign tongue intelligible. There was, so far, nothing wrong on his part. The *yelling* of Mr. Forbes is clearly an unhappy and inapt expression. Mr. Branson could not contend that the plaintiff had, up to this point, done anything to justify Mr. Forbes' interference; but he argued that, having once made his remonstrance, he was bound at Mr. Forbes' order to keep silence, and that his persistence in loud-toned remonstrance, notwithstanding that order, was a disturbance of the whole assembly, and of the business of the day, which justified Mr. Forbes in removing him by force. I am of opinion, however, that this was not so, and that Mr. Forbes was not, under the circumstances, justified in behaving towards the plaintiff and in shutting his mouth, in the way he did. His own account of the matter is that he took no notice of the plaintiff on being thus addressed by him, except so far as to tell him to be quiet, otherwise he would be turned out of the room. But the unfortunate plaintiff was clearly entitled to an answer of some sort, even though he spoke loudly, and, to Mr. Forbes' appreciation, in an annoying manner. He had come, if not in obedience to, at least as the very natural consequence of, the message which Mr. Forbes had sent to him. If Mr. Forbes (as he now says was the case) had at that time no intention of forcing the bargain upon him, and he knew that he could not do so, why did he not at once tell the plaintiff not to be uneasy, for he would strike out his name from the list? Or if time was too pressing for even so short answer as this, why did he not say that he would speak with the plaintiff after the sale was over, or at some other appointed time? It is plain that he ought to have met the plaintiff in some such

way as this, and the plaintiff had a right to expect that he would do so."

Mr. Justice Phear continues:

"I am clearly of opinion that Mr. Forbes, by his own showing, had no cause for turning the plaintiff out of the room; it was at the time a public place, where the plaintiff had as good right to be for the purpose of attending the sale as Mr. Forbes himself. And I am afraid that it was something like ebullition of feeling which led Mr. Forbes to lay his own hands on the plaintiff. Mr. Forbes represents that when the plaintiff found he was in earnest in sending for the durwan, he stopped his noise (as Mr. Forbes termed it) and said—*You will turn me out, will you?* This so provoked Mr. Forbes that he could not restrain himself any longer. *As the plaintiff said this*, his own words are, *I took him by the neck with one hand, and by his arm with the other, and pushed him* 10 *or* 12 *feet before me.*

Mr. Forbes appears now to think that there is not much of a serious character in treatment of this sort, whether it was altogether justified or not. But I apprehend that if the tables were turned upon him, his views would be greatly altered. If for any reason (say on account of this very assault on the plaintiff, one of the old customers of Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall) Mr. Parker, the head of the firm, had come into the room, and had seized Mr. Forbes by the neck with one hand and by his arm with the other, and had so pushed him out, I doubt very much whether Mr. Forbes would have submitted without resistance at any rate, I am sure, that he would have felt that a gross indignity had been put upon him; and would not have rested satisfied until he had obtained adequate redress. It thus seems to me, on Mr. Forbes' own story, that the plaintiff is entitled to the verdict of this Court—such a verdict as will, at least, clear him from the wrong which he has suffered. The learned counsel who has appeared for him says that, if his costs are paid, he is willing to accept an apology from the defendant, and will not press for damages. The defendant would, I think, act rightly if he yielded to these terms. He has no personal grievance against the plaintiff. His fault is attributable more to the gaucherie of inexperience than to anything else, and to a mistake of his own position, fostered by imperfect acquaintance with the language in which the plaintiff spoke. As an honourable man, he ought, I think, to regret what has happened, and to be ready to say so; and he can, I have no doubt conscientiously add that he had no intention of insulting the plaintiff.

If, however, he cannot bring himself to apologize, I must award such damages as will be substantial, regard being had to the circumstances of both parties without being excessive.

We are informed that on Monday last Mr. Branson said that "he was glad to hand to the Court a written apology from the defendant to the plaintiff. The plaintiff states that he regrets now what had happened, and further admits that when he assaulted the plaintiff he had no intention whatever of insulting him."

Phear J.—I am glad, Mr. Branson, that Mr. Forbes has taken this course There will therefore be a decree for the plaintiff for costs only.

This was an unfortunate affair. Mr. Forbes had doubtless acted from an ebullition of feeling, but it is strange that he did not conquer his feeling until the learned Judge had actually given judgment against him. We are told that Mr. Ghose, who with Mr. Jackson appeared for the plaintiff, after having opened the case, stated that he was desired by the plaintiff to mention to the Court that if the defendant would tender an apology to the plaintiff he would readily accept the apology on behalf of his client, and would not press the case any further against the defendant. Mr. Branson who appeared for the defendant stated that he was not instructed to apologize.

The whole thing, it will be observed, was the result of an impression in the defendant that what may be an insult to a European would not be so to a native. It is this notion we fear which underlies the misunderstanding that occurs now and then between the European and the Native. The Sahib is the lord and the Native is a nigger, a slave. It is to be regretted that such a feeling should subsist in the European, who as a rule possessing better education and boasting of higher civilization ought to understand better. The Native as the weaker party deserves consideration and protection at the hands of the strong, but unfortunately there are Europeans, who cannot be brought to appreciate the position they occupy in this country. One case of the sort under notice is apt to invalidate a thousand acts of kindness and sympathy. If the rampant Anglo-Saxon could understand that the Native like himself was a compound of flesh and blood and would feel when he was hurt, he would not probably treat him like a beast of burden. It is this defective sympathy, which lies at the root of the misunderstanding between the European and the Native.

THE EPIDEMIC FEVER.

THE last number of the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine* contains the Essay on the Epidemic Fevers of Bengal by Assistant Surgeon Babu Unnodapersad Kastugiri, to which has been awarded a portion of the prize offered by His Excellency the Viceroy. We are glad to observe that as regards the causation of the fever the learned doctor has not felt it derogatory to his dignity as a scientific man to accept in its entirety the theory, which we have been supporting in these columns ever since the appearance of the report of the Epedemic Commission in 1864. After a careful and searching local enquiry Babu Unnodapersad Kastogiri comes to the conclusion that the fever is due exclusively to the abnormal humidity of the subsoil of *villages*, not of paddy fields, caused by obstructions offered to their natural drainage "by bunds, embankments or railway lines," and we are glad to observe that unlike others of his profession he has not invoked to his aid some one or other of those mysterious agencies, of which the propounders of the theories seem to have no clear conception, and which have not the remotest connection with the phenomenon in question even if their existence were not quite apocryphal. The following extract from the essay shows what the writer considers to be the cause of the fever:

"These fevers are due, in my humble opinion, to exhalation of malaria at certain periods of the year, or during a succession of years, from excessive moisture of the soil or subsoil, close to human habitations. The *moisture* is caused by obstruction to the water-courses, or natural drainages of villages by Bunds, Embankments, or the Railway Lines. Silting of rivers either at their points of origin, course, or termination also gives rise to malaria, and its effect the out-break of fever is either Endemic or Epidemic, and of a slight or severe nature, according as the obstruction is permanent, temporary or periodic, and also as the particular soil is more or less retentive of moisture, and the solar heat is slight or severe in degree. In other words, the generation of malaria or the fever-poison of Bengal is in direct proportion to the moisture of the soil, and the atmospheric temperature, or solar heat causing its evolution from the said soil. The so-called epidemic fever of Burdwan and Hooghly has been raging for upwards of 10 years on both sides of the river Hooghly and in other places. Since, 1868, it has appeared in Burdwan, and Hooghly, and latterly in Midnapore also."

We need not quote from our own articles to show that this is precisely the theory advocated by us in these columns, and which was enunciated by Babu Degumber Mitter as a member of the Epidemic Commission, and embodied in his notes published as an appendix to the report of the Commission.

The essayist has cited many instances of villages, wherein obstruction to drainage and the appearance of the fever in an epidemic form have followed as cause and effect. We will, however, make one extract which illustrates in a striking manner the theory we advocate, being sufficient by itself to account for the outbreak of the fever in an epidemic form. We take the following from our Epidemic Fever Pamphlet:

In 1834-35 the Government commenced the construction of a road from Fureedpoor to Jessore by convict labour. In 1836, the road progressed as far as Mahmoodpore, between it and its drainage outfall into the Keshwar Bheel, as far as Harekistopoor a mile to the south-east of Mahmoodpoor. Fever of a virulent type broke out after the ensuing rains, both in Mahmoodpoor, and among the 700 convicts working on the road; of the latter 200 are said to have died in a short time, on account of which the work was abandoned. Mahmoodpoor was entirely deserted. It is now an insignificant village still containing many remnants of its old magnificent buildings.

On the Nuddea side, the road mentioned before, had progressed as far as the Sudder Station of Jessore on its south cutting off its drainage outlet into the Harina-Bheel, when fever of a destructive character broke out there. In short, the Road popularly called the *Dacca Road*, brought disease and death along its progress into the villages, the drainage of which it obstructed, a positive fact in support of the obstruction of drainage and of out-break of severe fever, following each other as cause and effect.

The quotation shows that we did not know at the time we had penned the above when the Dacca road in the course of its construction passed along Jessore, but from its situation it was quite clear to us that it must have completely shut out the drainage of Jessore from its natural outfall the Beel Hurrina. Such being the case we had no hesitation in asserting positively that the abnormal unhealthiness of Jessore must have dated from within a year or two of the construction of the road in question. The following quotation from the essay supplies the information we sought for. Babu Unnodapersad Kastugiri fully bears out the truth of our assertion:

"We will conclude these remarks for the present by giving an instance of how an important town has partially recovered by the partial restoration of its natural drainage. On the south and west of the river Bhoirub is situated the town of Jessore with its drainage receptacle, the Beel Harina lying to the south-west of it. A road, called the Dacca Road, constructed, it is said, about 60 years ago, runs along its south and western boundaries, intercepting the drainage of the town in its way to the Beel. How unhealthy Jessore has been for a long course of years is well known. Although we cannot ascertain the exact year in which the above road was constructed, yet we make ourselves bold enough to say that the unhealthiness in question dates within a year or two of the construction of the road. The correct information on the subject cannot, however, be unavailable to the Public Works Department, and we shall be glad to stand corrected in the matter. Cholera is said to have been first introduced into this country from Jessore, and its hand-maid, the malarious epidemic fever, after committing a frightful havoc about fifty years ago, settled down in Jessore endemically at Cossimbazar and its neighbourhood. Not a soul could be met with there who had not a sickly tumid belly and lanky extremities to present. All the laws of sanitation known to the authorities from the filling up of holes and dirty tanks to the cutting up of jungle, had been experimented upon, and exhausted. So much so that, with the exception of a few cocoanut trees, not a single old tree of any kind could be met with in the place within a few years of the breaking out of the disease. The natural drainage course of the place, when intercepted by the intervention of the road in question, had been attempted to be diverted towards the river on which the town is situated, but ineffectually, as the river was not tidal there, and was so constantly full to overflowing during the rains, that, instead of receiving the drainage, it would very often inundate a portion of the town itself. Thus a new evil was brought on and the authorities, leaving aside the question of sanitation, had to direct their attention as to how to protect the town from inundation. Towards the latter end two drains were caused to be excavated, running parallel to, and at some distance from, each other, and connecting the river Bhoirub with Beel Harina, thereby affording a vent to the overflow of the river into the Beel. But the drains, in their course to the Bill, passed through the town, and thus the natural drainage of the place which had been obstructed by the Dacca road was accidentally, though as yet partially, restored. The immediate consequence was a considerable improvement in the sanitary condition of the town which has lasted ever since. No one that we are aware of has noticed this; and there may be persons disposed to attribute the improvement to tank-filling, jungle-cutting, and other forms of folly and extravagance which have acquired such unenviable notoriety of late. The improvement, however, will be only complete when the drainage channels of the place, which are yet directed towards the river, are diverted to the two drains."

The above shows that it was not in Jessore alone that the fever broke out in a virulent form but also in other places the drainage channel of which had been likewise intercepted by the road in question. The following extract from Mr. Westland's report on Jessore given in the report of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal for 1874 fully confirms the statement of Babu Unnodapersad about the year the road was constructed. Mr. Westland says, "great sickness broke out here in the year 1836 when the Jessore and Furreedpore road was being constructed by means of convict labour. It was a fever begun with a headache causing internal heat and carrying off the victims in about 10 days. It continued here seven years and desolated the place." (Westland's Report page 273.) This concurrence of testimony is highly gratifying.

HOW THINGS ARE MANAGED IN THE MOFUSSIL.

THE *Behar Herald* gives full particulars of Mr. Tonnerre's case. The facts are noted as under:

"A respectable Mohamadan gentlemen, named Khajeh Noorul Hossein, proceeding on a marriage procession, had encamped under a mangoe tope in village. Mr. Tonnerre was in need of Palkee bearers to convey him to Chupra. He sent out constables to fetch them from the encampment, but as they were pre-engaged they refused to come. Constable after constable was sent, but Khajeh Noorul Hossein refused to part with them. This was too galling to the Assistant Superintendent, who, unable to tolerate such insolence on the part of a native, came exasperated to the tope, where the marriage procession, which consisted of males as well as females, had encamped. And what did this precious Police Chief do? He first of all abused the party in the foulest of terms; then pulled down a "kanat" or screen, which had been pitched for the ladies, then assaulted one of the respectable men belonging to the party, and lastly knocked down and struck the headman of the party, *viz*, the Khajeh. The consequence of this was that all the bearers and other attendants dispersed through fear.

The Khajeh quietly pocketed the insult, as he thought that by going to the Court he would simply publish his own *"bi-eizut."* The other man, however, who was struck by Mr. Tonnerre, complained to the Magistrate; and no sooner was this done than a counter-complaint was brought by Mr. Tonnere, against the Khajeh, *i. e.* the head of the marriage party, charging him with the offence of rioting. The District Magistrate, Mr. Porter, at once issued a warrant for the arrest of this unfortunate man, who now found to his surprise that the authorities, not content with doing him so much wrong, were about to send him to prison. To ward off this danger he had only one course left, that is, to move the High Court to interfere in the matter, and, fortunately for him, this appeal had the desired effect.

We give the judgment of the High Court below *in extenso*:

"The Junior Government Pleader has appeared to show cause against the rule granted by the court on the 24th June last, and he contends—first, that the High Court had no power to issue the rule; and secondly, that there were grounds for the Magistrate's proceedings; and that therefore this court cannot interfere. With regard to the first objection I was at first somewhat doubtful, but on further consideration I think that the High Court would have power to interfere under Section 297, Criminal Procedure Code. The words of the Section are very large, much larger than the corresponding Section of the old Code of Criminal Procedure, and allow of interference in any case where there has been a material error in a judicial proceeding. Section 404, Act XXV of 1861 (the old Procedure Act) limited the court's power to cases where there had been an error on a point of law in the decision of a case. Now, we have

authority to interfere at any stage of a case, provided the error committed is a material one. But if there were any doubt as to this court's power under Section 297, we could still interfere under Section 15 of the Act under which the High Court is established (24 and 25 Victoria c. 104). The case of Muthooranath Chuckerbutty and others (IX Ben. L. R., 354) is an authority for this. Then as to the second objection, had the Magistrate proceeded under Section 142 of the Procedure Code, I suppose that we could not have interfered; but he based the charge of rioting against Noorul Hossein on the information of Mr. Tonnerre (Section 141 c.) and we can, therefore, see whether such charge was supported by that information. If it was not, then the Magistrate had no ground for proceeding against Noorul Hossein in the manner he did, and his order would be illegal. Now Mr. Tonnerre's statement is shortly this: "Not, receiving the bearers promised, he first sent one constable to the tope where the marriage procession was putting up, and on his not returning another. Finally he went himself and gave his opinion in pretty strong language to Noorul Hossein for not sending the bearers. The accused said that the bearers had run away, and that he could not help it. The answer is said to have been given in an impertinent manner, and I have no doubt that Mr. Tonnerre describes exactly the impression made on him; but perhaps he scarcely realized to himself that the fact of his suddenly bursting into the midst of a Mahomedan marriage procession, with something very like threats in his mouth, was not exactly the way to insure civility, and that natives of this country look with strong disfavor on such an intrusion on their privacy. To return however. On receiving this answer and being told that he could search for himself if he liked, Mr. Tonnerre attempted to pull down a *kanat* (a further injudicious proceeding, for there might have been women inside the enclosure), and then on receiving a hint from the constable who accompanied him that the bearers were only hiding and not run away, he seizes a man who appears to have been lying near, and orders him to tell him where the bearers have gone to. The man either hesitates or refuses, on which Mr. Tonnerre borrows a stick from the constable and strikes the recusant on the legs. Mr. Tonnerre then goes on Noorul Hossein, who seems to have been standing near, and addresses him in very forcible language to the effect that he ought to be ashamed of himself for not giving the bearers according to promise. On this Noorul Hossein was again insolent, and with his finger in his mouth, laughing at Mr. Tonnerre as he did so. Thereupon Mr. Tonnerre knocked his hand (slapped is the word used) out of his mouth. Immediately on his doing so he was attacked by some fifty or sixty men who were standing about, and was driven out of the grove. No attempt was made to follow him further. Mr. Tonnerre as he retreated making the best fight he could, was struck on the head and nose. Eventually he returned to the police-station, and after an unsuccessful attempt to identify his assailants, for which purpose he went back to the *tope*, made the best of his way onwards. On this evidence, the Magistrate (to whom a counter petition, charging Mr. Tonnerre with assault had already been preferred by one Juheeruddeen on the part of the marriage party) issued his warrant for the arrest of Noorul Hossein on charge of rioting under Section 147, Penal Code. Now, it is not asserted that Noorul Hossein took any part in the assault on Mr. Tonnerre or encouraged it in any way; but the Magistrate, in his letter of explanation says that he was present, aiding and abetting the riot, because he did not interfere to prevent it. It may be necessary to consider this point hereafter but first of all it must be seen whether there was in Mr. Tonnerre's deposition any evidence of a riot at all. To constitute a riot there must be an "unlawful assembly," (section 141 of the Penal Code) the members of which must have a common unlawful object, the meaning, of which I understand to be that such persons must have previously intended and arranged a certain procedure stated in one or other of the five clauses of the section. In the words of the Commissioner's second report, "a person is not a member of an unlawful assembly unless he is aware of the fact making the assembly unlawful," and "the intention of the party joining the assembly is to be inferred from his cognizance of the facts characterizing the assembly as unlawful, and the common purpose is a matter of inference from the overt acts of the members of the assembly, their language and gestures as proved in evidence;" and it seems to follow from this that if a number of persons assembled for any lawful purpose suddenly quarrel with an intruder without any previous intention or design, there can be no "riot" in the legal sense of the word.

Now, it seems to me clear that there was not, and, in fact could not have been any previous intention or design to assault Mr. Tonnerre. The attack on him was sudden and unpremeditated, and was caused no doubt by his striking the headman of the party, Noorul Hossain. None of the assailants knew of Mr. Tonnerre's intention to come to the *tope*, nor was there any intimation of any movement on their part, until Mr. Tonnerre excited their indignation by his conduct to Noorul Hossain. The assemblage of these men, together in their own marriage procession, was perfectly lawful, and there is not the slightest evidence that they had any evil intentions towards any one. And if this be so, then the disturbance which ensued was not a riot, and there could be no abetment of a riot on the part of the accused.

Nor am I prepared to say, now that I have had an opportunity of more fully considering the matter, that, granting an offence to have been committed by Noorul Hossain can he be held to have abetted it. The Magistrate thinks that by not preventing the assault, Noorul Hossain was guilty of abetment under Section 107, Procedure Code, by "illegal omission"; but for this, it would have been necessary to show that the accused intentionally aided the assault by his non-interference and no evidence of this is to be found in Mr. Tonnerre's deposition. Moreover the attack was very sudden—"immediately" on his striking Noorul Hossain the men, says Mr. Tonnere, ran upon him, and he was forthwith driven out of the grove. From anything to the contrary to be found in the evidence, Noorul Hossain might have been unable to interfere from want of time as well as from want of inclination, and moreover it may be a question whether a man, who has just been assaulted in the midst of his own following, commits any legal offence in not bestirring himself to prevent his assailant from being forcibily ejected. But however this may be, I am of opinion that there was no evidence of any riot having taken place, and that consequently the Magistrate had no ground for arresting Noorul Hossain on a charge of "abetting" such riot. And as this would no doubt be a material error in his judicial proceeding, I think that the Magistrate's order should be quashed, and he be directed to recall his warrant."

The above speaks for itself. It shews how things are managed in the Mofussil. The people are utterly helpless. The High Court is the only palladium of justice, and yet there are people, who denounce the High Court raj. This case affords another instance whether the country is ripe for the summary system of criminal trials which Mr. Stephen and Sir George Campbell bequeathed to the country, and which Sir Richard Temple we are sorry to observe supports. The best part of the joke, according to our Behar contemporary, is that Mr. Tonnerre has received promotion!

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE requested to contradict the statemen contained in the report of last Wednesday's meeting of the Calcutta Justices published in the daily papers that the first Mahomedan Justice who was called upon to vote said—*apka wasta*. We are assured that he did not say anything of the kind. He simply said—"for the amendment."

WE HAVE received the names of the following subscribers to the Prince of Wales' Entertainment Fund:

Already advertized.....	Rs. 11,700
	Rs.
Maharani Surnomoyee.....	4000
Babu Kally Kishen Tagore.....	2000
Rai Rajender Mallick Bahadoor.....	1000
Babu Soobol Das Mullick.....	500
Babu Onnodapersad Roy.....	500
Babu Heralal Seal.....	500
Raja Harrendra Krishna Bahadoor.....	250
Rai Rajiblochun Rai Bahadoor.....	200
Two gentlemen per Babu Onnadapersad Roy.....	100
Total.....	20750

THE FOLLOWING is the programme of the Prince of Wales' visit to Calcutta so far as it has yet been ascertained:

23rd December—H. R. H. arrives and will be received by H. E. the Viceroy and the representatives of the town.

24th—General Illumination and Fire-works. The fire-works to commence at 5-30 P. M.

25th—H. R. H drives through city on to Barrackpore.

26th | H R. H. stays at Barrackpore.

27th—H. R. H. returns to Calcutta after visiting the Cossipore Factory, breakfasts at the Agent's House at Cossipore, drives or rides to Calcutta *via* Circular Road.

28th—Native Fete at the Belgachia Villa.

30th—H. R. H. visits the Calcutta University at 4 P. M.

1st January—Chapter of the Star of India.

H. R. H. leaves Calcutta on the 3rd January by special train at 9 P. M. so as to reach Bankipore the next day at 8 A. M. The Hooghly Bridge will be illuminated on this occasion and triumphal arches erected on each side of the Bridge.

We have not heard of the engagements made for the intervening days.

ON WEDNESDAY last the Calcutta Justices had an animated meeting, which we have noticed in another column. Mr. Knight proposed the nomination of Mr. J. B. Roberts to the office of Vice-Chairman, which was seconded by Raja Romanath Tagore. The Chairman proposed Babu Gour Das Bysack, and was seconded by Moulvi Abdul Luteef Khan Bahadur. After a long and somewhat animated discussion the following amendment was proposed:

"That this meeting be adjourned, and a reference be made to the Government of Bengal enquiring as to the truth of the statements contained in the letter signed "Argus" in the *Indian Daily News* of this morning, reflecting on the character and efficiency of Babu Gour dass Bysack, a candidate for the office of Vice-Chairman."

On poll being demanded the meeting divided as follows:

For	*Against*
Moulvie Abdool Jubber	Moonshee Mahomed Yasoof
Hajee Noor Mahomed	A Miller Esq
Babu Nundo Lall Doss	Babu Chunder Mohun Chatterjee
T M Robinson Esq	J E Maclachlan Esq
Moulvie Kubeerudeen Ahmed	Rai Soshee Chunder Dutt Bahadoor
Babu Rajendra Lala Mittra	J King Esq
Raja Jotendro Mohun Tagore Bahadoor	J C MacGregor Esq
Raja Harendra Krishna Bahadoor	G C Sconce Esq
Lord H Ulick Browne	G M Blacker Esq
Babu Romanath Law	F J Marsden Esq
Raja Romanath Tagore Bahadoor	H C Kelly Esq
Hon'ble Kristodas Pal	Dr W K Waller
Babu Peary Chand Mittra	F J Fergusson Esq
Rai Kanie Lall Dey Bahadoor	B Newman Esq
Dr Mohendra Lall Sircar	Hon'ble T W Brookes
Babu Protapa Chundra Ghose	W Spink Esq
Babu Dwarkanath Mullick	J B Robers Esq
Raja Nurendro Krishna Bahadoor	James Wilson Esq
Babu Degumber Mitter	R Harvey Esq
J Lambert Esq	J B Knight Esq
P D Dickens Esq	C F VonLintzgy Esq
Babu Madhub Kristo Sett	C H Ogbourne Esq
Dr Lynch	22
Dr Mackenzie	
Hon'ble V H Schalch C S	
Babu Doorga Churn Law	
Manickjee Rustomjee Esq	
A M Vardon Esq	
Moonshee Ameer Ali Khan Bahadoor	
Moulvie Abdul Luteef Khan Bahadur	
Shaik Easu Bin Curtas	
Mirza Mahomed Khulil Sheraze	
Rai Grish Chunder Dass Bahadoor	
Babu Khanutch Chunder Ghose	
Cowar Raj Coomar Roy	
Newab Syud Ahmud Ali Khan	
Sahebzadah Furruck Shah	
Makhoda Hosain Ibrahim Bijowar	
Prince Mahomed Rohimuddeen	
Chairman	
40	

The amendment was carried. The *Englishman* seems to be of opinion that it was a mistake to have pressed the amendment. If our contemporary would examine the list of voters he would, we dare say, see that there was no other alternative left under the circumstances. We believe that the twenty-two Justices, who voted against the amendment, would have voted for Mr. Roberts' nomination, and that not more than half-a-dozen Hindu Justices from the other side would have joined them. This would have raised the vote for Mr. Roberts to 28, but the Chairman would have still had 34 votes or a clear majority of six. We do not say this without reckoning. What with the *jo hukum* voters, and those who had pledged their votes to the Chairman's nominee when Mr. Roberts was not in the field, the majority was decidedly in favor of the Chairman's motion, and such being the case prudence was the better part of valour. We have heard it said that supposing that Mr. Roberts had been defeated, that defeat would have been a moral victory, for all the independent and intelligent Justices would have voted for him. True, but what then? The Chairman's nominee would have come in successfully, and that, no one we believe is prepared to deny, would have been a calamity to the town. But more than that; the national character of the natives was at stake, and should it have been thrown away for the sake of an idea? Under such circumstances was it unwise to press the amendment? There was one other course left. After the expression of opinion at the meeting and out of it the Chairman ought to have withdrawn his lame horse whom he had run in the absence of a better one, but the fact remains that he did not do so.

IT IS RUMOURED that the official patrons of the Chairman's nominee are determined to have him in. We cannot believe that they will be so fatuous. It is said that the proposed reference to the Bengal Government might result in a recommendation, that though the facts stated in the letter of *Argus* cannot be denied they will be slurred over, that the official records, which give the facts in their nakedness, will not be communicated, but that a report will be furnished, and that it will be insinuated that when notwithstanding his peccadillos the Government has retained him in service, the Justices might, if they thought fit, nominate him, and that then the official Justices and their *jo hukum* followers will carry the day. We cannot believe that Sir Richard Temple will so degrade his Government as to play himself into the hands of this official clique. The independent Justices will not be satisfied with a bald report. They will call for the whole of the records in the cases referred to by *Argus*. They will, for instance, ask for the report of the Examination Committee and the minute of Sir Cecil Beadon in the examination case, and the report of the Collector of Jessore in the Khoolnea case and the orders of Government upon it. In fact they will have the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

AS REGARDS Mr. Roberts we are of opinion that there ought to be a petition to Government praying for an expression of its opinion on the

subject of his nomination. It is true that such a course would be unusual, because under the Municipal Act the Lieutenant Governor can only signify his approval of the appointment after nomination. But the circumstances of the case are peculiar. The Government is identified with the official Justices, and it ought to be allowed an opportunity to say that it does not sympathize with them. However these irresponsible official Justices may pooh-pooh public opinion, the responsible Governor cannot and we hope will not disregard it. The policy or credit of Government is in no way involved in this appointment, and why should it therefore go directly against the wishes of the rate-payers, who are vitally interested in the matter?

WE PUBLISH in another column a list of subscribers to the Dwarkanath Mitter Memorial Fund. We are sorry to observe that the Committee have not made satisfactory progress, but it is not their fault. Soon after the movement was made came the Famine and the pockets of the public were seriously encroached upon to meet that calamity. The public are now busy with arrangements for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Nevertheless we hope our countrymen will not fail in their duty to the memory of their departed countryman. If they are really proud of his memory as they ought to be and are, they should open their purse-strings and subscribe each according to his means.

THE HIGH COURT has for the first time published as an experimental measure a Mofussil Law List comprising the names of Advocates, Attorneys and Vakeels of High Court practising in the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court as well as of those of the Pleaders of the Mofussil Courts not enrolled as Pleaders of the High Court. The list has been brought up to the 1st April 1874. There were it would appear on the 1st April 1874-75 200 Advocates and Pleaders of the High Court practising as Pleaders in the Mofussil Courts of the Bengal Presidency and Assam. The number of Senior Pleaders of the Mofussil Courts is about 700 and that of Junior Pleaders, that is Pleaders whose diploma entitles them to practise only in the Munsiff's Courts about 2400. This list gives a pretty accurate idea of the supply of forensic talent in these provinces. Taking the average of five years ending 1873 there were 260,000 original and appeal cases and the pleaders had on an average about 79 cases each per annum. No wonder that law has become a drug in the market. The average earning of the Pleaders of the District Courts, who receive suits of value, may be assumed at about Rs. 80 and that of the Junior Pleaders practising in the Munsifs' Courts at about Rs. 20 per month.

THE BOMBAY SALT ACT, against which the people of Bombay had so earnestly protested, but which the Viceroy would not veto, seems to be working positive mischief. We take the following testimony from some of the vernacular papers of the Western Presidency translated by *Native Opinion*:

"Since the new law came into force the prices of salt have gone up in the Konkan, and poor people, says a vernacular contemporary of Ratnagiri, who cannot afford to purchase salt, have to season their food, with saltish earth. One of the consequences of this state of things is considered to be the present outbreak of cholera in the Konkan, with a virulence scarcely known in former days in that part of the country. The Collector Mr. Elphinstone caused a meeting of the leading inhabitants of Ratnagiri to be held on the 1st instant for taking precautionary measures against the spread of cholera at which Dr. Joynt, and the Assistant Collector Mr. Woodward were also present. On enquiries made at this meeting, as to the decrease in the use of salt by the poor on account of its high price Dr. Joynt, we are told, has come to the conclusion that the inability of the poor to purchase a sufficient quantity of it and its consequent disuse by them is one of the main causes of the present outbreak of cholera in the Konkan. We hope Mr. Elphinstone and Dr. Joynt will have the courage to place this state of things before the Government and the public. On the proposal of Mr. Woodward it was resolved at the meeting to raise a small sum with which to supply salt to the poor at a cheaper rate than is now prevailing in Ratnagiri, Rupees 200 were subscribed on the spot of which 100 were given by Mr. Elphinstone.

Could any thing be more heart-rending than this? We do hope that the Government will yet find its way to the repeal or modification of this Salt Act.

REVIEW.

(BY A EUROPEAN CONTRIBUTOR.)

Essays Moral, Political, and Literary. By David Hume. Edited, with the Preliminary Dissertations and notes by T. H. Green M. A. Fellow and Tutor. Ball. Coll. Oxford, and the Revd. T. H. Grose M. A. Fellow and Tutor, Queen's College, Oxford.

Hume's Treatise of Human Nature, being an attempt to introduce the experimental method of Reasoning into moral subjects; and Dialogues notes &c., by the same author, London, Longmans & Co.

DAVID HUME AS A PHILOSOPHER.

To MESSRS. GREEN and Grose the present generation owe a debt of gratitude for the invaluable services they have rendered in the interests of philosophy by their new and uniform editon of the metaphysical works of David Hume. The volumes now before us have been nearly five years in completion, and hope-deferred made the heart sick till the promise was reclaimed a few months back. It is now considerably more than a century that the essays of this great philosopher were given to the world, and from the year 1737 when the Treatise of Human Nature first saw light down to the present year, no such undertaking worthy of the name was prosecuted, if we except one solitary attempt in this direction viz., an anonymous edition of his works in 4 vols. published in Edinburgh in 1826. Beyond occasional reprints of some of his popular essays scarcely any effect has been made to familiarize the general reader with the opinions of this distinguished Scotchman. The labours of the present editors however have helped to bring within the reach of the public such of the writings of this eminent man as have earned for him a deserved immortality. In this age of materialistic and utilitarian tendencies nothing is sufficiently tempting unless it be accompanied with prospects of immediate or future gain. People do not fancy any other occupation of the mind but those which can be converted into the current coin of the realm. Hence it is that they consider as unprofitable abstruse studies and purely speculative philosophy, but there will still be found a select body of intellectual men to whom the volumes under notice will recommend themselves for their depth of views and originality of research. To them the following beautiful lines of Milton have a peculiar signification, which to the vulgar mind are devoid of any interest.

> "How charming is Divine Philosophy
> Not harsh and crabbed as dull fools suppose
> But musical as is Apollo's lute
> And a continued feast of nectar'd sweets
> Where no crude surfeit reigns"

To speak in a spirit of fairness, there is no inherent peculiarity in the subject itself which renders it so repulsive to ordinary intellect as the language employed to communicate psychological ideas. To this more than to any other cause is due the unpopularity of this interesting branch of study. There is much dry humour and a greater amount of truth contained in the definition of metaphysics as expressed in the pithy sentence of a Scotch blacksmith mentioned in Dr. Fleming's Vocabulary of Philosophy. "Twa folk," said he, "disputing thegether; he that's listening doesna ken what he that is speaken means, he that's speaken' doesna ken what he means so well—that is metaphysics." The ambiguity in the authors, who have written on the phenomena of the human mind, has contributed in no small degree to render this subject unintelligible to ignorant persons, apart from its lack of interest in the practical concerns of life; and in proportion to the difficulty of comprehending a proposition is its profundity inferred. People are generally led to form an undue estimate of an author in a direct ratio to his obscureness. If the latter has not a dear conception of the ideas in his own mind or has not the capacity of expressing himself in ordinary language and with any degree of clearness he generally supplies these deficiencies by an affectation and the use of unnatural terms, which impose on the ignorant, and lead them to entertain an exaggerated opinion of the author's merits quite incommensurate with his abilities. But a healthy reaction has of late set in, and the writings of such popular authors as Bain, Herbert Spencer, John Stuart Mill and a host of others have in a great measure conduced to dispel the mist that has enshrouded this subject of knowledge.

Born in an age prolific in the production of great men, David Hume occupied a position peculiarly his own Owing to a bereavement in the family and the slender patrimony which was his inheritance he was destined for the profession of law, but he found an insurmountable aversion in its dry technicalities and he gave it up for a place in a merchant's office, this too did not suit his tastes and he accordingly embraced literature as a means of recruiting the deficiencies of his fortune. But what looked outwardly a good walking stick proved at the outset to be a very indifferent crutch he leaned for support. However, by removing to France for a while and practising rigid economy he continued to live for about three years and to cultivate belles letters. On his return to London in 1787 he published his Treatise of Human Nature which, in his own words, "fell dead born from the Press without reaching such distinction as even to excite a murmur among the zealots." Five years after he published his famous essays, which was more favorably received than the la-t-mentioned work. With the exception of a short interval of two years he devoted the remainder of his life to the cultivation of metaphysics and moral philosophy, and in 1752 were published simultaneously in London and in Edinburgh his political discourses and enquiry concerning the principles of morals. Public opinion was divided on the merits of these two treatises. The first, he says, was well received both at home and abroad, but 'the other came unnoticed and unobserved into the world.' His next production 'the Natural History of Religion, in which he struck a blow at the genuineness of Revelation, was the subject of much controversy at the time and was violently attacked by Dr. Hurd. As a philosopher although Hume was very acute and ingenious he was not profound, and his treatises did not contain any complete system of philosophy. But what secured to him immortality were the services he rendered in the cause of free thinking in the broadest sense of the term and the influence he exercised on future generations by his deductions expressed in clear concise and appropriate words, many of them suggesting further matter for reflection which he was perhaps not inclined to continue from a natural apathy, or had not the leisure to prosecute. Following close upon the appearance of John Locke, the father of modern meterialism, on the field of speculative thought it was scarcely to be expected that Hume would fail to imbibe his realistic ideas. If his illustrious predecessor's efforts to complete his favorite system of crupiricism fell short of his anticipations, it was reserved for him consistently to follow out the principles to their legitimate end. Locke's critique or causality was the middle-point of Hume's philosophizing. The former as is well known denied the existence of matter and accounted for its idea or notion in the mind, by referring to the "custom of always seeing certain modes together" and thence accepting the fact of their existence in the absence of independent proof. This relation of causality has been strongly put by Hume. He argues that with the means of knowledge we have at our disposal, it is extremely difficult to infer the relation between two objects as they are presented to us. We have no means of discovering it either by reasoning *a priori* or *a posteriori*. The former extends to what are identical, and the effect being different from the cause, the one cannot be discovered in the other; and as for experience it only shows us their order in time or the SUCCESSIVE ORDER, so appropriately expressed by the late Mr. James Mill in his Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind. The relation existing between two phenomena when they follow each other is reduced to a relation of causality. As there is a principle inherent in the human mind which does not rest content with merely observing phenomena, but also tries to discover a reason, we, in our ignorance of a better one, join two things that follow each other in the relation of cause and effect. But successive order or connexion in time, as we all know, is something quite different from connexion in causality. Previous to the time of Locke philosophers traced the idea of necessary connexion either to sensation or reflection, but when tried by the test of analysis, these too failed to afford satisfactory clue to the solutions of the problem of causation. For we see external objects that coexist simultaneously without any necessary connexion, and sensation does not materially aid us in unravelling the difficulty. As for reflection it would at first sight appear that "we get the idea of power from observing that the organs of the body obey the volitions of the mind. But since neither the means by which the mind acts on the body are known to us, nor all the organs of the body yield obedience to the mind it follows that, even as regards a knowledge of these operations, it is to experience we are driven; and as experience again is, for its part, able to exhibit only frequent co-existence, but no real connexion, it results that we obtain the notion of power, as that of all necessary connexion in general only from being *accustomed* to entertain certain transitions on the part of our ideas. All notions expressive of a relation of necessity, all supposed cognitions of an objective connexion in things, rest at last consequently, only on the "association of ideas." "Arguing from these premisses the natural inference to

be drawn is that substantiality is denied and with it comes the denial of the 'ego' itself. Self is nothing else than a complex following of ideas in rapid succession which for want of a better term we designate the 'ego'. It therefore cannot be a reality, but a mere illusion, and the theory of the immortality of the soul falls to the ground, the latter being nothing more than a series of complex ideas, which cease with the collapse of the bodily organs, it follows as a matter of course that when the combination is destroyed the 'ego' cannot exist independently of it. The scepticism of Hume and the materialism of Locke had given birth to an opposition school, known generally as the Scottish philosophy of the second half of the eighteenth century, commencing with Reid and concluding with Dugald Stewart in 1828. The soil of English principles was not favourable to the growth of the theories enunciated by the two first named philosophers, and it was reserved for Condillac, and subsequent French thinkers to carry it out to its ultimate consequence that is to a total disruption of all the foundations of the moral and religious life. The influence which Hume's writings exercised was not confined to the French alone, but it permeated through all the cardinal points of German philosophy both practical and theoretical as the following tribute paid to the merits of this great philosopher by the famous Hegel will show.—"The progress as regards thought is this: Berkely lets all the ideas stand as they are; in Hume, the antithesis of the sensuous and the universal element has cleared itself, and are more sharply expressed sense being pronounced by him devoid of universality....., Hume completed Lockeanism by drawing attention to this, that on that standpoint experience is indeed, the foundation of what is known, a perception contains all that happens; but nevertheless universality and necessity are not contained in, nor given us, by experience. We have the custom to regard one thing as just and moral, others have their customs. If, then truth depends on experience, the element of universality, objectionality comes from else-where, or is not verified by experience. This is an important and acute observation in regard to experience as the source of all knowledge and it is from this point that the reflection of Kant begins."

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

Speaking on the subject of Jail discipline and the unnecessary and unauthorised ill-treatment to which the prisoners are subjected, the *Shomprokash* enquires, cannot the youths of the rising generation organize a society or association which may have for its object the alleviation of the sufferings of the unfortunate convicts in carcerated in the jails of this country? Great good may be effected if some of them at a time make it a practice of visiting the jails and expressing their views on the condition of the jails and the prisoners. The editor's impression is that much of the jail oppression which prevails in this country may be lightened if with the permission of Government respectable gentlemen make it a practice of visiting the jails.

Referring to the proposal of providing boarding and lodging accommodation for the native students studying in the Government Colleges and Schools the *Somaj Durpan* says that in the event of success to Sir Richard Temple's scheme a great want of the country will have been obviated. The permanency of the arrangements under notice will facilitate the stability of high education and there is no doubt people will bless the name of Sir Richard.

Adverting to the statistics of population and the truths deduced therefrom about the law of periodic prevalence of certain crimes and certain virtues the *Amritabazar Patrika* says that if the facts justify the inference of periodic occurrence of crimes and virtues, man has no free will and a criminal instead of being an object of execration and hatred becomes an object of pity.

Regarding the proposal of the Lieutenant Governor to found additional Schools and Colleges in some of the important districts in Bengal the *Education Gazette* observes that, in the course of time two or three good Colleges may be maintained in the country lying on the north shore of the Padma. But it would be well to found them one by one. When one is well established another may be taken on hand. The High School at Rajshye is only two years in existence and the number of pupils in the higher classes does not exceed 20; students from Rungpore can easily attend the College at Rajshaye and when it gains a firm footing in two or three years, the proposal of opening a high school at Rungpore might be carried out.

Referring to the recent circular from the Foreign Office regarding the exchange of visits of presents between His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the princes and chiefs of India, the *Bharat Sungskaruk* says that the rules laid down in the circular will save the credit of the prince, but they will create sorrow and disappointment in the minds of many. They will leave many desires and wishes ungratified, and sadly disappoint those who might have aspired to please the prince. But this is not all, they will enable many to form an idea of the comparative poverty of the reigning house of England. They have betrayed the secret that the prince for whose honor and reception so much preparation is being made will decline receiving presents because of his inability to return them. No amount of eclat that may be given to the preparations for his reception will wipe away the sinister impression from the minds of the people.

In a controversy on the question of enhancement of rent the *Dacca Prokash* says that the ryots have largely benefitted themselves by the rise in the price of agricultural produce and scarcely a single case can be cited to shew that the quantity and quality of this produce has been improved by the cultivator's ingenuity and outlay. Numerous cases might be pointed out shewing the expenditure which some intelligent and thoughtful zemindars have incurred in improving their estates and promoting the welfare of their tenants by excavating canals, raising embankments, establishing schools and charitable dispensaries. Besides they have numerous calls to meet by pecuniary contributions on special state occasions and periodic emergencies and which contributions become imperative upon them by reason of their being zemindars.

The same paper suggests in consequence of a murder in a Jute Factory and similar other murders, of which no trace was found that the whole of the Dacca Police should be transferred to some other station or enquiries into murder cases might be entrusted to officers and men of the police establishments of other stations.

The *Rajshye Samachar* comments on the extravagance of the Rajshye Road Cess Committee on the score of its establishment and contingencies which are quite disproportioned to its income. Amongst other things it objects to the appointment of an Engineer on Rs. 500.

Correspondence.

A CRITIC CRITICIZED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—I have been very much amused with a critique, published in the *Pioneer* of the 16th ultimo, on "a Bengali School Book." It is a rich specimen of that class of criticism which is founded on the wish "would that my enemy published a book." It is of course impossible to believe that even the silliest of silly reasons would induce the Allahabad Editor individually to devote his time to writing two columns and a half on so trite a subject, and I am equally certain that no one on his staff would, at Allahabad, employ a Pandit to read a Bengali School Book, first published some three and twenty years ago, in order that he may be in a position to review it. Looking to the kind criticism the writer has thought fit to indite, the most obvious conclusion would be that it is one of the wounded heroes of the Calcutta Siliad of the Battle of the School Books who has resorted to the *Pioneer*, away from the metropolis, in order that he may, in the garb of a disinterested looker on and impartial critic, indulge in a fling at his enemies. Nor would it be difficult, from the quasi-scientific padding with which the article is stuffed, to make out the identity of the writer; but as I am not at all disposed to be personal to my body, I shall assume the author of the diatribe to be that arch-irradiator of social scandal, Mrs Grundy, who has for the nonce transferred to the columns an Allahabad newspaper the substance of one of those of racy dissertations which she usually reserves for her select coterie at the five o'clock tea. This would at once account for the amount of self-deception and chromatic aberration which pervade her effusion. Her facts are throughout fictions, and her deductions the substrata of dreams. Thus she begins by saying that because "the supreme authority at Darjeeling had prescribed certain books on history, geography and chemistry to be used thenceforth in all the vernacular schools of the province, certain native authors and translators have found themselves in the disagreeable position of possessors of unsalable goods," and raised a howl of indignation, when the good dame knew perfectly well that the indignation was not expressed by authors and translators, but by the editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*, because the books recommended were at the time, and one of them still is, non-existent, and the order, therefore, was due to sinister influence, and not the deleberate result of a careful consideration of the merits of the different books concerned. Mrs Grundy may be able to prognosticate the value of particular books that will come into existence six months hence, but the public at large do not admit that power of prophecy to Sir Richard Temple and his advisers. This preamble was, however, necessary to clear the way for a direct aim to the bulls' eye of her target, and I am not disposed to attach any weight to it.

Her first shaft she delivers with the remark—"among the books thus arbitrarily set aside were certain works on Physical Geography and Chemistry by authors no less known than Babu Rajendralala Mitra and Dr. Kanilal Dey. The case of the former was certainly a hard one, for a new edition of his Physical Geography was on the very point of publication." This shaft would have doubtless told, had not a slight mist in the form of a *suppresio veri* obstructed the sight of the lady, and made her miscalculate her distance. I do not wish to find fault with her for not knowing the vernacular, and for depending upon a "highly accomplished pandit" for her guide; but as a critic she was bound, in ordinary fairness, to read the title page of the book she had undertaken to notice, and had she done so, she would have found there the English stamp of the Calcutta School Book Society, and should not have suppressed the fact, that the book belongs to that Society, and has belonged to it for the last eighteen years, and that the Babu therefore cannot be "in the position of a possessor of unsalable goods." I know for certain that the book originally appeared in the form of detached essays in a Bengali magazine about a quarter of a century ago, and were subsequently published in a collected form to elucidate a Physical Chart of the globe, and in that form it was purchased by the School Book Society, which has, in course of the last eighteen years, published several editions of it. That a book written under such circumstances, so long ago, and on a subject in which facts, figures, theories and opinions have undergone so many changes of late, should contain matter which may be consigned to the limbo of exploded errors, is what was to be expected; but unfortunately for Mrs Grundy she has not been able to pounce upon any of them.

Again, her attempt to make the Babu an original investigator in science, in order the more effectually to make him responsible for the facts mentioned in his book, is quite as disengenuous as the last. What the scientific pretensions of the Babu may be I do not care to enquire, but this much is clear that he does not put forth his book as an original composition, such as Mr. Blanford's Physical Geography professes to be, (but which appears from a recent article in the *Hindoo Patriot* to be a surreptitious reproduction of Professor Geikie's work,) but avowedly as a translation, mainly of the *Elements of Physical Geography* published in the "Library of Useful Knowledge," and of Johnston's *Physical Atlas*, with so much of additional matter borrowed from the Journal of the Asiatic Society and other sources as the circumstances of Bengali readers rendered necessary. This is distinctly mentioned in the Preface to the book but the good dame perhaps did not think it necessary to read that preface. Had she seen this she would have known that whatever scientific errors exist in the book are due to the texts and not to the translator.

But to turn from her general remarks to a few details—I say a few for I am afraid you will not allow me space for the refutation, of all the errors which the good dame has thought fit to attribute to Babu Rajendralala Mitra. After a preliminary flourish about the toughness and hazy philosophy of the Babu's Introduction, she translates a line thus: "In order to ascertain unknown laws *(dharma)* the *sheshbat* method is especially necessary without its assistance the advantage *(upakar)* of a knowledge of Physical objects is not perceptible" and then delivers herself of the sage remark "that the sole advantage of a knowledge of physical science is the application inductively to the discovery of unknown laws is disheartening to learn; we have hitherto indulged in a belief that "the fairy tales of science" can give enjoyment and guide the judgment of many who yet make no new step into the field of the unknown." Now the text is wrong, and the comment is therefore thrown away. The words which the dame, under the inspiration of her "highly accomplished pandit," has rendered into "the advantage of a knowledge of physical objects is not perceptible," should be "without its aid the science of physics cannot be benefitted' (*tat sahaya bhinna padartha vidyara upakara darse na*) *i. e.*, 'true science cannot advance without the aid of induction, and not that men cannot enjoy the pleasures of science without it.

The good dame is particularly riled at the ides of Europe being called "an arm of Asia" and not an independent continent. As a European she may well resent it as an affront, but if she will note that continents are defined to be "the largest islands" *(mahadvipa)* Asia and Europe together can make a continent, and not each a separate one, for they are parts of one area, the Uralian chain being no more able to make two continents of them than the Alti can make two continents of Asia. She should have noticed, however, that on page 5 occurs the remark that "though physically it is proper that Asia and Europe should be reckoned as one continent in general geography they are separately described, and this would have soothed her offended patriotism.

It is not to be expected that Mrs. Grundy should have the patience to wade through figures, but had she done so she would have seen that the details given show the area of land in the northern hemisphere to be considerably greater than what occurs in the Southern, but as she seems to have read the chapter it is remarkable that she did not notice that immediately after the figures comes the remark that "this great excess of land in one hemisphere and the paucity of it in the other had for a long time made geographers believe that there must be a large continent in the Southern hemisphere, a counterpart of Asia and the like, which had not been discovered" and the land discovered by Lt. Wilkes of the American Navy is now believed to be this Southern continent, though at the time of the discovery it was covered by snow and nothing definite can be said about it. This description ought to leave no doubt in the mind of any candid reader as to the meaning of the writer.

Vivid with the instinct of the bluest of blue stockings Mrs. Grundy is wroth at not finding, in an elementary school-book Darwin and Herbert Spencer's "all embracing conception of evolution" and the complaint, I must admit, is a very reasonable one, even though I have not yet found any trace of that "conception" in the work of that great physicist Mr. Blanford; but I demur to her interpretation of *pralaya* being "utter destruction and resolution into the elements of matter" and nothing else. Hindu writers take it to mean change, and the change which is constantly getting on the human system is called *nitya pralaya*, and with the light of this interpretation the good dame will find that her orthodoxy will be left perfectly untouched. It is to be regretted that her "highly accomplished pandit" did not enlighten her better on this point.

The Pandit is also at fault in not explaining to her the meaning of the Bengali word *anda* which would have at once shown her what is really meant by the passages which she has translated about the shape of the earth. But the good dame is not without her share in the mystification of the subject. Had she remembered the very first two lines of the first chapter of the book which says "It has been established by many proofs that the earth is round like a Kadamba flower" she would have escaped all the rigmarole about "oblate and prolate spheroids" culminating in a fit of hysteria about "Mrs. Harris in the true Betsey Prig style, even without the aid of the mysterious teapot" pickled salmon, and a two penny salad. Indian readers need scarcely to be told that the thalamus of the Kadamba flower offers, to Bengali youths a much more appropriate and universally known illustration of the shape of the earth than the orange which is not common in some parts of the Bengal Presidency.

Passing over the good dame's cogitations about Indian geology, a full exposition of which would require more space than you will allow me, the passages quoted about mountain chains and their fractures, like the others, have been wrongly translated, and that when set to right they simply mean the contemporaneity of parallel chains,—a dogma of which the good dame will find a full account in Johnston's *Physical Atlas*, and the character of the opposing faces of a fracture across a chain, caused by unequal upheaval, and not the twin "Brothers" of the Red sea.

The good dame is particularly jubilant about a passage which she thus renders into English "as the bones of men support their bodies so mountains support the solid land of the earth." The verb "support" doubtless helps her greatly to this display of glee, but unfortunately for her there is no such verb in the original. I find for it the noun *adhara*, which in the passages means "substratum" or the frame-work of a thing and the obvious meaning of the whole is, even as bones define the contour of human form, so do mountains define the contour of land,—the greatest length of the land being indicated by the direction of mountain chains. Thus Homboldt, adverting to Central Asia, says, "the frame-work of this middle portion is composed of four systems of mountains almost

uniformly directed from W. to E. and parallel with the greatest dimensions of the continent."

The good dame ridicules the Babu's comparison of the Ghats with walls, for says she, the area between them is a table land, and must be at least as high as the hills in question. This would doubtless have been a clincher, but the Godavery, the Krishna, and other large rivers rising from the Western Ghats flow towards the east, and water, it has been somewhere said, can only flow down a slope.

But I am afraid I have already overtaxed your patience and that of your readers. With honest Dogberry I may say, "truly, for my own part, I could find it in my heart to pour all my tediousness on your worship," but you are not likely to excuse me for such an attempt, so I must close here.

Yours truly,
SUNARTIM.

14th September 1875.

THE MAHOMEDAN MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THT HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—The Bill for registration of marriages and divorces amongst the Mahomedans now before the Bengal Lagislative Council seems to me to have created some amount of anxiety and excitement amongst the Mahomedans. Several petitions have, I am informed been presented to the Legislative Council against the passing of the Bill, on the ground that the Bill if passed into law, would interfere with the Mahomedan religion and institution. But this objection against the passing of the Bill appears to me to be absurd on the face of it, for, if any interference at all with the Mahomedan religion and institutions was contemplated, a petition like the one enclosed signed by so many staunch and respectable Mahomedans of this place would never have been submitted to the Bengal Government so earnestly praying for the passing of the Bill and its application to every tract of land within the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. I beg therefore that you will be pleased to make room in your very widely spread paper not only for this letter but also for its enclosure. The question discussed in the enclosed paper is of so much vital importance at least to one section of the community, that I need scarcely make any apology for the request I have made above.—

I remain.
DEAR SIR.
Your most faithfully.
Haji Syud Mahomed Ali Khan.

To—H. MILLET ESQUIRE.—Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—Calcutta,

Dated Mozufferpore, the 31st of March 1875.

SIR,—We have the honor to request the favor of your laying this our representation quoad the Bill about the registration of Mahomedan Marriages and Divorces at present under the consideration of the Council, before His Honor the President and the Honorable Members of the Council.

2nd. The law which the Bill contemplated is a desideratum and will contribute immensely towards improving and ameliorating the moral condition of the people and will otherwise greatly benefit them, and such being the case it grieves us to see that opposition has emanated from some quarters to the passing of such a wise and wholesome Bill.

3rd. We have reason to believe that those who oppose the Bill labor under a misconception which is that any legislation in the matter would be an interference with the religion of the people. As for as we can see there is, we beg to submit, nothing in the Bill interfering in any way with the religion of the people and if still there be found men who consider it, without any reasonable and valid ground. to be an in erference, such men have nothing to apprehend from the passing of the Bill for the simple reason that it is proposed to make the law optional and not a compulsory one. We beg to observe that it will not be fair to deprive, for the mistaken view of a very limited number of the members of the Community for which the law is intended, the major portion of it of the benefits of this very good and salutory law when the council can satisfy both the sections by making, as it proposes to do the law an optional one. We beg therefore to state that we ourselves do not see any reason whatever for postponing the passing of the bill as it has now been settled in Council.

4. We learn from the proceedings of the Council that it is the opinion of some of the Hon'ble Members to make the law at first a limited one in regard to its territorial operation and exclude from its application, for the present, Behar and Orissa, and this opinion is founded upon an idea that the law is not so much needed in those places as in Eastern Bengal. It may be deemed a presumption on our part to say any thing to the contrary but that we think is no reason why we should not express our sentiments in the matter. Of course we can give no opinion on the matter with regard to Orissa but as far as Behar is concerned it is our conviction that the law will be of the greatest benefit to the country and we think so for the following reasons.

A reference to the records of the Civil Courts will show that there has scarcely been a year in which there have not been law suits involving real property of very great value in which the legitimacy or illegitimacy of the Plaintiff or Defendant was the question for the determination of the Court. In the existing state of things the greatest difficulty is experienced by the parties in proving and by the courts in determining such questions and consequently the decisions in such cases have never been so satisfactory as they ought. This we submit is not a lesser evil than that which calls for legislation on the matter for Eastern Bengal, far from it, on the contrary the evil we complain of is pregnant with greater injury as it affects a man's fortune and property and as we have every reason to hope that the law will greatly check it if not wholly put it down, we confidently trust that the Council when passing the Bill will not exclude Behar from its operation.

We have the honor to be,—Sir,—Your most obedient servants.—Haji Syud Mahomed Taji Khan, Hiji Syud Mahomed Askari Khan, Haji Syud Mahomed Ali Khan, Haji Syud Bakhshijion, Haji Syud Mahomed Reza, Haji Syud Farman Ali, Haji Syud Mahomed Ali Khan.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*September* 22, 1875.

GENERAL.—*The 30th August* 1875.—Moulvi Seraj-ul Huq, Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade employed on settlement work in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to be temporarily a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade.

The 11th September 1875.—Mr. F. A. Chichester, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for three months, under Secton 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Francis Badcock, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhaugulpore, on leave, is transferred to Chittagong,

The 14th September 1875.—Mr. Herbert John Hamilton Fasson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Atia Division of the Mymensing District, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st October next.

Mr. Brajendranath De, who has been recently appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service; is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Patna Division, and is posted to the district of Shahabad.

Captain William Hopkinson, Assistant Commissioner, Lohardugga, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore and Judge of the Small Cause Court in the Cantonment, *vice* Major A. H. Eckford, resigned.

Mr. Alfred Wallis Paul, B. A., Officiating Assistant Commissioner. Second Grade Darjeeling, is confirmed in that appointment, and is appointed to act in the First Grade, of Assistant Commissioners, *vice* Captain W. Hopkinson.

The 15th September 1875.—Baboo Shama Churn Chatterjea, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is allowed leave for four months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 25th March 1875, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st idem.

Mr. George Kennedy Webster is appointed to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, with effect from the 10th instant, *vice* Mr. R. F. Rampini. Mr. Webster will continue to act in the First Grade of Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr Frank Hunter Barrow, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Second Grade, Bhaugulpore, is appointed to act in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 10th instant, *vice* Mr. R. F. Rampini.

The 16th September 1875.—Moulvi Syed Hossein Ali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhaugulpore, is allowed leave for one month and nine days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th October next.

The 18th September 1875.—Mr. F. H. Barrow, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Soopool division of the Bhaugulpore district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring lands required for relief roads in the sub-division of Soopool, in Bhaugulpore.

Advertisements.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

The undersigned has got in stock after distributing the shares of the regular subscribers to the nursery the undermentioned vegetable and flower seeds fresh and warranted for sale at an unprecedented low price and will be very thankfull to the public and gentry of the country to furnish him with orders and remittances.

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NOTICE.

The public is informed that Simla Street and Manicktolla Street, West are closed on account of drainage works.—

ROBERT TURNBULL
Secretary to the Justices.

WANTED

Contractors for the Bogra District to undertake to provide labor to carry out the original works and repairs to the District Roads.

C. F. MAGRATH,
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Bogra Magistracy, the 22nd September 1875.

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BHAIRUBCHUNDRA BANERJEA,
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Honorary Secretaries.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of the portions of the Town noted in the margin have been completed, and that the Justices will, on the 24th September 1875, at noon, hear all appeals against the said valuations, measurements and assessments, and any person, desirous of appealing against the said valuations, measurements and assessments, must do so by a written application, which must be left at the Office of the Justices three clear days before the date fixed for hearing of said appeals. No appeals will be heard unless the amount of the rate has been deposited with the Justices, and unless such appeals be preferred by the person who, at the time the appeal is made, shall be recorded in the Assessment Register as the owner or occupier of the premises, to which such appeal refers.

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Presidency College, the 29th May 1875. 133

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ROBERT M. S. MITCHELL.

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